

Robert Heat,
4 Anne Street
Ld. & Hill

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 255.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

THE THOMSON TESTIMONIAL. The monopoly for printing the Scriptures in Scotland was abolished in 1839. Bibles and Testaments which then cost 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively, are now sold in England, as well as in Scotland, for 11d. and 6d. The saving to the country has already been some millions sterling, while the circulation has been more than doubled. The chief agent in this great work has been the Rev. Adam Thomson, D.D., of Coldstream, who, by his subsequent efforts to secure to the public the greatest amount of benefit from the abolition of the monopoly, has involved himself and family in utter ruin. At a public meeting, held on the 9th inst., in Finsbury Chapel, it was resolved to raise contributions as a national testimonial, for his relief and support. The following subscriptions have been received:—

	£ s.		£ s.
Henry Forbes, Esq.,		Mr. Alderman Challis	5 0
Major, Bradford	25 0	Rev. Dr. Reed	5 0
Titus Salt, Esq., ditto	25 0	Edward Swaine, Esq.	5 0
Robert Milligan, Esq.		S. Morley, Esq.	5 0
ditto	25 0	G. Hitchcock, Esq.	5 0
F. and H. W. Ripley,		Honesty	5 0
Esq., ditto	25 0	J. Wilks, Esq.	5 5
James Cochrane, Esq.,		John Hassell, Esq.	5 0
ditto	10 0	Rev. James Sherman	5 0
Sir Peter Laurie, London	5 10	Dr. Conquest	3 3
Sir John Pirie, ditto	5 0	S. P. Jackson, Esq.	3 3
S. Peto, Esq., M.P.	5 5	R. Grocock, Esq.	3 3
R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.	3 3	Rev. Dr. Harris	2 0

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be received to the account of Sir Peter Laurie, Treasurer to the Testimonial Fund, at the Union Bank, 2, Princes-street, or any of its Branches; by Edward Swaine, Esq., 185, Piccadilly; by Robert Theoba, Esq., 26, Paternoster-row; or by any member of the Committee.

NEBURY-POSTERN CHAPEL.

THIS CHAPEL, which has been closed for extensive repairs and improvements, will be re-opened on **THURSDAY EVENING NEXT**, October 3rd, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Leeds (successor to the late Rev. Dr. Hamilton). Service at 7 o'clock.

On the following Sabbath, October 6th, three sermons will be preached—that in the morning (service at 11 o'clock), by the Rev. DAVID THOMAS, of Stockwell; that in the afternoon, by Rev. J. C. DAVIE, minister of the Chapel (at 3 o'clock); that in the evening by the Rev. —. Service at half-past 6.

On the succeeding week evenings, the following services will be held, commencing at 7 o'clock, and addressed given on the "Salvation of the Soul."

Monday, October 7th.—"The ATTRIBUTES of the Soul."—Rev. Robert Richards, of Ware.—"The moral condition of the Soul."—Rev. John Hall, of Latimer Chapel.

Tuesday, October 8th.—"The POSSIBILITY of saving the Soul."—Rev. B. Kent, Norwood.—"The MODE of saving the Soul."—Rev. J. Davies, of Albany Chapel.

Wednesday, October 9th.—"The TIME for saving the Soul."—Rev. J. Waddington, of Union Chapel.—"The ENCOURAGEMENTS to saving the Soul."—Rev. W. Leask, of Kennington.

Thursday, October 10th.—"The HINDRANCES to saving the Soul."—Rev. E. Davies, of Richmond.—"The MEN for saving the Soul."—Rev. D. Thomas, of Stockwell.

Friday, October 11th.—"The AUXILIARIES to saving the Soul."—Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney.—"The CONSEQUENCES of saving the Soul."—Rev. J. C. DAVIE.

Saturday, October 12th.—A Special Prayer-meeting. We beg to call attention to the fact, as stated in the City Mission Magazine for April, 1849:—"That out of the population of the parish of Cripplegate Without (in which the above Chapel is situated), consisting of 13,755 souls, 10,897 are to be found absent from the Public Worship of God on the Sabbath." We leave this appalling fact to make its own impression.

STOCKWELL NEW CHAPEL.

THE Re-opening of this Place of Worship will take place on the 8th of October, in connexion with which the following services will be held:—

On Tuesday the 8th, the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, will preach in the morning. The Rev. Caleb Morris, of Eccleston Chapel, in the evening. On Sunday, 13th, the Rev. David Thomas in the morning; the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, in the evening. On Monday, 14th, the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, in the evening.

A cold collation will be provided at 1 o'clock on Tuesday the 8th, at the Educational Institute, Stockwell-green, at which several ministers will be present. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each. Services will commence in the morning at 11, and evening at half-past 6 o'clock.

This Chapel having been almost entirely re-built, and considerably enlarged, there are free sittings for nearly 300 persons.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CROMWELL HOUSE, MALDON, ESSEX.

THE Misses LOWE, DILLERSON, and HAWLEY, (whose Establishment was founded 1744), beg to announce that their next **QUARTERLY TERM** will commence on the 7th of OCTOBER. The house and grounds, situated on a cheerful elevation, are spacious and healthy, and eminently adapted for school purposes. The course of instruction comprises an extended English education, French, Italian, German, Music, Singing, Dancing, Drawing and Painting; and the entire domestic system, as well as the whole routine of study, being pursued under the constant personal superintendence of the Principals, minute attention to the health and comfort of the Pupils, no less than to their moral and intellectual improvement, may be confidently relied on. Terms, 25 Guineas, including French. References exchanged. September 27, 1850.

BEST COALS, 22s. per Ton.—E. and W. STURGE confidently recommend their friends and the Public to purchase their **WINTER STOCK** at this extremely low price. The strictest attention is given to all orders, as to quality, size, and despatch.

E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

TWELFTH AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE TWELFTH AUTUMNAL MEETING of the UNION will be held in SOUTHAMPTON, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of OCTOBER.

On MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER the 14th, the Preparatory Meeting for Prayer will be held. An Address will be delivered by Rev. JOHN STOUTON, of Kensington.

On the FORENOONS of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 16, and 17, Meetings for Conference will be held. Chair to be taken at Half-past Nine o'clock precisely, by Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, for Dr. Morison, who, from ill health, is unable to attend.

On TUESDAY EVENING, the Public Meeting in favour of British Missions will be held.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, that for the support of the Board for General Education on Voluntary Principles.

On THURSDAY EVENING the Annual Sermon will be preached, by Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York.

All brethren intending to be present on this occasion, and desiring hospitable reception, are requested to inform Sampson Payne, Esq., Clayfield-house, Southampton, of their intention; and it is very desirable that such information should be given as early as possible.

ALGERNON WELLS, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM STERN PALMER, }

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

Established in the year 1829.

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS, MEMBERS, and SUBSCRIBERS, of this Society, "to apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical sentiments," held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1850, the four first Candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution.

1. Jane Jordan	698	7. David George Jones	250
2. Julia S. Webster	443	8. Susannah Morgans	81
3. James W. Morgan	427	9. Lewis Powell	63
4. Alexander D. Hicks	391	10. John Evans	10
5. Ralph Wardlaw Spence	273	11. David Jones	0
6. William Isaac Spencer	251	12. Thomas Lawrence	0

N.B. The votes of the unsuccessful Candidates will be carried to their account at the next Election, in March, 1851.

REGISTRATION.—BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN FRASER MACQUEEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice to revise the List of Voters for the Borough of the TOWER HAMLETS, will hold his Court for that purpose, in the COURT-HOUSE, in WELL-CLOSE SQUARE, situate within the said Borough, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October next, at TEN of the clock in the FORENOON precisely.

By Sec. 35 of 6 Vic. cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several Overseers of the respective Parishes within the said Borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the Revising Barrister the List of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them, and to produce all Rate-Books, Documents, Papers and Writings, in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for revising the respective Lists of Voters.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1850.

HENRY CHILD,
Returning Officer for the said Borough.
27, Charles-square, Hoxton; and 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

WORKING MAN'S MEMORIAL.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Office, No. 454, West Strand.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE earnestly request that all contributions, subscriptions, and lists may be forwarded to this Office without delay, with a view to the immediate closing of the accounts.

JOSEPH HUME, Chairman.
JAMES YATES, Chairman Belvidere Committee.
JOSHUA WALMSLEY, Hon. Sec.

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED TO APPRENTICE an Orphan Boy in a Dissenting Family. He is active, intelligent, and an excellent writer, under fourteen years. Only Twenty Guineas can be given; the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr. R. S. Dixon, Providence Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

PARK CHAPEL, SYDENHAM, KENT.

THE OPENING of the above place of worship will take place (D.V.) on THURSDAY, October 10, 1850, when TWO SERMONS will be preached. That in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, A.M., and in the evening at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. T. ARCHER, D.D.

Tea will be provided in the adjoining School-room, at 5 o'clock precisely. Trains leave the London-bridge Terminus for Sydenham, at a quarter-past every hour.

Upon the following Sabbath, October 13, THREE SERMONS will be preached. That in the Morning at 11, by Rev. James TURNBULL, A.M., minister of the place; in the Afternoon at 3, by Rev. THOMAS HILL, of Cheshunt; and in the Evening at half-past 6, by Rev. W. LEASK, of Kennington. On TUESDAY EVENING, October 15, at 7 o'clock, the Rev. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, A.M., of London, will preach.

Collections will be made at the close of each service in aid of the Building Fund.

BRITISH PENITENT FEMALE REFUGE,

Cambridge Heath, Hackney.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of this Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, the 8th instant, at the Asylum, as above. The Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock. Several Ministers and other Gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

LONDON DISTRICT UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

THE FIRST of a COURSE of SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES will be delivered at the Chapel in Stamford-street, Blackfriars, on Sunday, the 6th October next, by the Rev. HENRY KNOTT, of Bury St. Edmund's, on the following subject:—"The Need of Mankind for a Credible Religion." Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

WEEK-DAY COURSE at the SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION, BOROUGH-ROAD.

Thursday, Oct. 3.—The Doctrine of the Atonement, as commonly received, tested by the Scriptures.—Rev. Dr. HARRISON.
" " 10.—Human Depravity } Rev. J. BOUCHER.
" " 17.—Regeneration }
Commence at Eight o'clock.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN capable of taking the General Management of a Genteel Retail Trade. The advertiser is desirous of meeting with a young man of some experience, who can be well recommended for integrity and sound religious character. Letters to be addressed, X. Y. Z., Nonconformist office.

Will be ready on the 30th October, price Sixpence,

THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK AND POLITICAL YEAR BOOK for 1851. No effort will be spared to sustain its character as the best Political Almanack published.

Advertisements should be sent not later than the 20th. inst. ATLOTT AND JONES, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published,

A MODEL LAW—an Act for establishing Religious Freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia (U. S.), 1786. Price, printed as a placard, for posting, 4s. 6d. per 100; or mounted on rollers and varnished, 9s. each; and as a Tract for the Million, 8s. per 100.

A copy of each of the eighteen recently-published tracts will be forwarded by post on the receipt of 16 postage stamps. London: 4, Crescent, Blackfriars; and may be ordered through any Bookseller.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH TRACTS.

NEW TRACTS NOW READY:—

1. CHURCH PROPERTY AND REVENUES. 4d.
2. "IT'S THE LAW;" or, the CHURCHMAN'S DEFENCE OF CHURCH-RATES EXAMINED. 1d.
3. THE CHURCH IN CHAINS. 1d.
4. ADDRESS to CHURCHMEN. 1d., or 6s. per 100.
5. ADDRESS to WESLEYANS. 3d., or 4s. per 100.

TRACTS FOR THE MILLION.

1. THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT; ITS DESIGN AND TENDENCY. (8 pages.)
 2. PLAIN WORDS TO PERPLEXED CHURCHMEN. (4 pages.)
 3. A SIDE VIEW OF THE STATE-CHURCH. (3 pages.)
 4. "POLITICAL DISSENTERS!" THE CRY EXAMINED. (4 pages.)
 5. WHO CONSTITUTE THE NATIONAL CHURCH? (4 pages.)
 6. A CLERGYMAN'S REASONS FOR LEAVING THE ESTABLISHMENT. (4 pages.)
 7. THE STATE-CHURCH NOT THE CAUSE OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS. (2 pages.)
 8. QUESTIONS TO CHURCHMEN ABOUT CHURCH-RATES. (3 pages.)
 9. PLAIN QUESTIONS PLAINLY ANSWERED. (3 pages.)
 10. A MODEL LAW. (3 pages.)
 11. A QUESTION THAT CONCERNS EVERYBODY. (4 pages.)
 12. OUGHT THERE TO BE A STATE-CHURCH? (3 pages.)
 13. THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE. (3 pages.)
- May be had in the form of Hand-bills (1s. 6d. per 100); No. 10, as a Placard for street-posting (4s. 6d. per 100); or ornamentally printed and mounted on rollers and varnished (9d. each).

WELSH SERIES.

1. CYMDEITHAS DADGYSYLLTIAD CREFYDD OD-DIWRTH Y WLADWRIAETH. (Eight pages, 2s. 8d. per 100.)
2. RHESYMAN GWR EGLWYSIG DROS ADAEL YR EGLWYS SEFYDLEDIG. (Four pages, 1s. 4d. per 100.)
3. [Not yet ready.]
4. GOFYNIADAN EGLUR YN CAEL EN HATEB YN EGLUR. (Two pages, 8s. per 100.)

A REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS at the SECOND TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE. Price 6s.

London: British Anti-state-church Association, 4, Crescent, Blackfriars; and all Booksellers.

BRIGHT'S SPLENDID PATENT

TAPESTRY for CURTAINS, PORTIERES, &c.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4, REGENT-STREET, opposite Howell and James, have a large variety of the above material. It hangs gracefully, and is most durable for the above purposes; the price extremely moderate. Also, a large stock of the PATENT POWER LOOM CARPETS, colours warranted perfectly fast, and can be offered at 20 per cent. less than Brussels of the same quality. These Goods have been highly approved of by all who have purchased them.

BRUSSELS and other Carpeting, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, TURKEY CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTH, &c.

A WEEK'S WASH FOR TWOPENCE, WITHOUT RUBBING.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS' INIMITABLE WASHING PREPARATION still maintains its pre-eminence. It is the quickest, safest, best, cheapest, and most effectual detergent in the world. It saves time, labour, soap, firing, and money. It does not injure the most delicate material, but improves colours, whitens linen, and softens harsh fabrics, and is the ONLY WASHING LIQUID EXTANT in which the clothes can be boiled.

A WEEK'S WASH CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ABOUT TWO HOURS, at a cost of 2d. each Wash; all that is necessary is to boil the clothes for twenty minutes, rinse, and dry them.

Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each, or 4s. per gallon. None is genuine without "TWELVETREES BROTHERS" over the cork.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS have been appointed Wholesale Agents for introducing into Town and Country with the above article,

The **GLENFIELD DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH**, which requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the iron, in packets, at 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

Their **BRITISH FURNITURE CREAM** is the most beautiful composition made. It cleans, brightens, and adds a lustre (without labour) which is truly astonishing. In bottles, at 6d. and 1s. each.

Their **INEFFACEABLE FURNITURE POLISH** is the most durable of the kind. It is easily applied, and is a universal favourite. In Pots, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **UNRIVALLED METAL PASTE** supersedes all others. It extracts rust from Steel goods, and produces on Brass, Copper, Pewter, and all Polished Metal articles, the most brilliant effects. In Pots, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **POMADE FOR THE HAIR** is an excellent article, unique of its kind, is equal to the most costly preparation, and is preferred to all others. In glass jars, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **DELICIOUSLY-SCENTED HAIR OIL**, Pale and Red, is an invaluable and indispensable article for the Toilet, and is especially recommended, being all a good Hair Oil should be. In Bottles, at 1d., 2d., and 6d. each, and at per gallon to the trade.

Their **INCOMPARABLE INDIA-RUBBER BLACKING** is the greatest achievement of modern science, and such is its matchless excellence, that no shop or house in the Kingdom should be without it. It is the choicest and most perfect article ever yet made. It renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a deep, rich, permanent black, bright and beautiful. In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each; and in Cakes at 4d. and 1d. each.

Their **SUPERIOR PENNY GLASS SQUARE INKS**, with Capsule Tops, are the largest that are made, and their **ELEGANT BELL-SHAPED GLASS BOTTLES** are altogether unique in appearance and design. They are filled with the Best Brilliant Jet Black Ink, Deep Unchangeable Blue, and Elegant Indelible Red. Sold at 1d., 2d., and 3d.

Sold by every Druggist, Grocer, and Stationer in the Kingdom; and Wholesale by Messrs. TWELVETREES BROTHERS, Merchants, General Warehousemen, and Manufacturers, of HOLLAND-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE, LONDON, where complete lists of all the Preparations may be obtained.

JAMES EPPS' PREPARED COCOA.

COCOA is a Nut, which, besides *farinaceous* substance, contains a *Bland Oil*. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other Oil to *rancidity*. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by

JAMES EPPS,

Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the Oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

A Pound Packet, 1s. 6d., as a sample, sent to any part within five miles of the Bank.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post-free, you will get a handsome teaspoon of CHARLES WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE.

This beautiful material has now enjoyed an unparalleled success for ten years. It has survived all other solid substitutes; has gone the circuit of the globe; has been tested for its sweetness and purity, in all climates, for every domestic use; and, however utopian it may appear to the sceptical reader, C. WATSON stakes his reputation on its possessing all the essential attributes of silver, both in wear and sweetness.

His Establishment also contains every article in electro-plate, from the most neat and simple to the most costly and recherche. Knives and Forks, paper Tea Trays, Dish Covers, and an endless variety of Jewellery.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Strong Fiddle.	Threaded.	Electro-plate Fiddle.	Threaded Fiddle.
Table Spoon	16s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	30s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	63s. 6d.
Fork	16s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	30s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	63s. 6d.
Dessert Sp.	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	25s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	48s. 6d.
Fork	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	25s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	48s. 6d.
Tea Spoon	5s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	30s. 6d.

A WEDDING-RING and a GUARD-RING

for 21s., both of them sterling gold, and stamped. Parties at any distance, by cutting the circle of their finger on a piece of card, and enclosing it with a Post-office Order, will have them sent by return of post.

This is an agreeable and pleasant mode of purchasing these articles, and saves a personal application.

These premises have just undergone extensive alterations, and are now re-opened with an entirely new and elegantly-assorted stock of Jewellery, Albata Plate, Electro-plate, Cutlery, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1795.—Address, 41 and 49 BARBICAN. Merchants, Shippers, &c., allowed a liberal discount.

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Carriage paid to any part of the Kingdom.

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BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES.—

The same Movements in Silver Cases, £2 15s., at the Manufactory, 16 and 63, CORNHILL.

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Benson's Patent Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in four holes, rich Gold Dials, Double-backed Gold Cases, and to mark the seconds, and every other improvement. £3 8 0

Ditto, ditto, in Silver Cases, Silver or Enamelled Dials 3 10 0

Or the above Watches can be had in Hunting Cases, for the extra charge of 15s. and two guineas, gold and silver respectively.

The proprietors beg respectfully to inform the public, that in consequence of the large profits usually charged upon Watches they have been induced to manufacture their entire stock; and the immense number sold enables them GREATLY TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES.

A written warranty given with every Watch for two years, and sent, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, upon receipt of a Post-office order or banker's order.

A splendid stock of fine Gold Chains at their weight for Sovereigns, among which should be noticed the Greek Pattern Guard Chain, which combines the strength of the curb with great elegance of form, and is recommended for general wear.

A Gold Watch, with all the latest improvements—that is, Gold Dial, Jewelled in Four Holes, Maintaining Power, Double-backed Cases, &c., with Fine Gold Chain, fitted complete in Morocco Case, adapted for a present, price Seven Guineas.

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RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 0
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 15 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 6
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 0
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	5 15s. 6d.
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanese French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tented bedsteads, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2 2s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

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24, PAVEMENT, FINCHBURY, LONDON.

FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, LADIES who are suckling, and Persons of Delicate Constitution.

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This substance is prepared solely from the finest wheat. Its great merit consists in its being rich in gluten, the pure nutritive or staminal principle of that grain. One part being equal in nutritive power to five parts of wheaten flour, it contains absolutely more nourishment than beef or mutton.

Semola, while most easy of digestion, supplies nourishment in a highly concentrated form, and not being so stimulating as animal food, is particularly adapted to persons afflicted with a weak stomach, or suffering from debility in any form.

As an INFANT'S FOOD it supplies exactly what is needed for the growth of the body, and will be found to agree with a weak stomach. All the usual farinaceous and infants' food consist principally of starch, or often of the farina of the coarser grains.

Semola may be given by itself, or added to any other forms of food, to increase their nutritive powers; so that for children accustomed to other food, half or two-thirds of the Semola may be mixed with it, with great advantage.

It is also applicable in many special cases where potatoes, puddings, and pastries are prohibited, and where even bread is known to be injurious, but in such cases it can only be duly appreciated by the profession, and must be given under the direction of the medical attendant.

Semola is agreeable and palatable added to every variety of food, custards, cakes, puddings, &c. It is particularly adapted for an addition to

SOUPS, BROTH, BEEF, OR MUTTON TEA.

In place of vermicelli, rice, or barley; whilst it improves the flavour of these forms of diet, it greatly increases their nutritive power.

Semola may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of

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Retail Price.—In packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.

And may be ordered of all Chemists and Druggists.

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	Editorial Masks For-
Pro and Con.—No. VII. 789	bidden 793
Small Shot for Anti-state-	How to Stop the Leak.. 799
churchmen 789	The Half Century..... 800
Church Jars—A Pretty	The Town Council of Nor-
Pickle 790	wich and the New Bishop 802
The Royal Supremacy.. 790	A Welsh Musical Festival 802
Annuity-Tax—Edinbro' 790	The People's Christian
Religious Intelligence.... 792	Association 803
Correspondence 792	Law and Police 803
Foreign and Colonial News 793	Court, Personal, and Of-
Denmark and the Duchies 795	ficial News 804
Ireland..... 795	Literature 804
The Late Poole Election.. 796	Literary Miscellany 805
Jenny Lind in New York 796	Gleanings 805
Wreck of the "Superb"	Births, Marriages, &c..... 806
Steamer, and Loss of Life 797	Money Market and Com-
Postscript 797	mmercial Intelligence.... 806
POLITICAL:—	The Gazette 806
Summary..... 798	Markets 806

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PRO AND CON.

VII.—THE STATESMAN'S ASSISTANT.

IF the Church Establishment of this country were, *bond fide*, a religious institution—if its exclusive, or even its main, object were to enlighten and stimulate the popular mind in regard to the truths of Christianity—if it had no other end in view, than that of leavening the people with those doctrines, revealed from heaven, a hearty reception of which is the best basis of individual character, and the surest safeguard of the State—there can be little doubt that it would long since have been given up as an abortion. In all religious respects it has proved a failure—nay, more, it has not only not accomplished what it professed to undertake, but it has itself been one of the most serious and mischievous impediments in the way of its own declared design. Since the Reformation, more than half its time has been occupied in driving out of its pale just those qualities, both of mind and heart, which it ought most studiously to have cherished—and the remainder has been spent in that spirit of somnolent worldliness, least likely to give effect to the Divine message it assumed to deliver. Wherever the Church has been most triumphant, the ignorance of the people is most dense; wherever, as in cathedral cities for instance, its appliances, and means of influence, have most abounded, profligacy and corruption have most prevailed. The best days of the Establishment have been the worst days for religion—and, until Dissent grew strong enough in moral power to threaten its existence, it displayed neither sympathy for the lost, nor activity to recover them to the paths of virtue. Hence we draw the conclusion, that religion never has been, and is not now, the primary object of the National Church.

It is a political machine, and for political purposes, chiefly, it is maintained. Its basis, its spirit, its modes of working, and its principal influence, are political in their character. The alliance between the Church and the State is still supported mainly for the reasons candidly set forth in the following memorial presented to Queen Elizabeth, with a view of inducing her Majesty to consent "that Deans, Archdeacons, and some of the grave and wise clergy, may be admitted into the Lower House of Parliament." "Her Majesty," says this memorial, "shall be sure of a number more in that Assembly that ever will be most ready to maintain her prerogative, and to enact whatsoever may make most for her Highness's safety and contentment; as the men that next, under God's goodness, do most depend upon her princely clemency and protection." The historian, Mr. Hume, appears to have thought in perfect unison with the subscribers of this memorial. He says—and all history is corroborative of the truth of his remark—"The Established clergy, while things are in their natural situation, will always be of the court party; as, on the contrary, Dissenters of all kinds will be of the country party; since they can

never hope for that toleration which they stand in need of, but by means of our free government. All princes that have aimed at despotic power, have known of what importance it was to gain the Established clergy, as the clergy, on their part, have showed a great facility in entering into the views of such princes." Well, therefore, might the eloquent and pious Robert Hall declare, "the boasted alliance between Church and State, on which so many encomiums have been lavished, seems to be little more than a compact between the priest and the magistrate, to betray the liberties of mankind, both civil and religious. To this the clergy, on their part at least, have continued steady, shunning inquiry, fearful of change, blind to the corruptions of government, skilful to discern the signs of the times, and eager to improve every opportunity, and to employ all their art and eloquence, to extend the prerogative, and smooth the approaches of arbitrary power. Individuals are illustrious exceptions to this censure. It, however, applies to the body—to none more than to those whose exalted rank and extensive influence determine its complexion and spirit."

We have ourselves described the primary object of our State Church in language which, as well adapted to our present purpose, we take the liberty of repeating:—"An exclusive class—a class lifted far above the great bulk of society, claiming a right to all political power, and making the various interests of the many subservient to their own—could not, it is evident, long maintain its standing in this country without possessing a firm hold upon every grade of society beneath it. This the State Church enables the aristocracy to secure. It is to them an extensively ramified system of nerves, distributed over the whole body politic, by which their volitions may be communicated to the various muscles. Through it they can make their influence felt with the utmost ease at the very extremities of the social system. They have but to will, and instantly there is put in motion an apparatus which brings that will to bear upon all orders throughout the empire."

The infusion of a somewhat more popular spirit into the House of Commons by the Reform Bill, has slightly modified the relation of the Church to the State, without, however, substantially changing it. The liberal demands of the age occasionally compel the Government to take up a position considerably in advance of the Church, and the two powers seem, in consequence, to be in antagonism. But the variance is ostensible, for the most part, rather than real. It is seldom that, in such cases, our statesmen are more in earnest than the exigency of their own position demands—and, like timid charioteers, they are not ill-pleased at heart, to have a drag upon the wheels. The slowness of progress which is thus forced upon them conduces not a little, in their judgment, to safety—and the Church, by necessitating an extremely moderate policy, secretly pleases the very party which it appears to coerce. There is, in truth, very little difference between the inclinations and tendencies of the two—and the small collisions which they sometimes exhibit serve but to disguise from public notice the hearty agreement which, at bottom, subsists between them. Hence, a serious attack upon the privileges of the Establishment is not likely to find favour with men in office. They look upon the Church as a very essential portion of the political mechanism which they have to work—a sort of "governor" which regulates and controls the "fly-wheel" of popular opinion. The nominally sacred institution is, in their view, inseparably connected with, and indisputably necessary to, the throne and the aristocracy. Separate them, and the career of democracy, they think, would be headlong towards utter anarchy. It is on this account that politicians of all parties meet every demand for the separation of Church and State with a charge against those who urge it of being revolutionary.

Now, this is a further and very formidable obstacle to our enterprise. So long as the public policy of this country shall remain what it is, there can be no doubt that the whole weight of Government, aided by an overwhelming majority

in both Houses of Legislature, will be dead against us. They see in our proposal the most powerful guarantee for the perpetuation of the political system they most affect, taken clean out of the way. Whatever may be their real views as to the incompatibility of our object with the preservation of the throne and the peerage, they can discern, at a glance, that the multitudinous abuses by which they and theirs so largely profit, could never be successfully defended but from behind the walls of a Church Establishment. The safety of that institution affords them the most plausible, as well as the most effective, plea for letting admitted evils lie undisturbed. No wonder, therefore, that they are loud and unanimous in denouncing our project as impracticable. They wish it to be generally thought so, in order that it may become so. Whilst the Church remains, "things as they are" may count upon the service and assistance of a formidable ally—and, for the most part, "the powers that be" have no desire to be a-head of "things as they are." The State, therefore—understanding by that term, ruling authorities as they now exist—may be expected to fight hard against its proposed disassociation from the Church—since, in all its struggles against the reforming tendencies of the age, the Establishment has been to it a strong and zealous helpmate.

SMALL SHOT FOR ANTI-STATE-CHURCHMEN.

WE will not occupy our readers' time by descanting on "the power of the press," albeit the theme is a tempting one, and we think we could say much on it. As a controversial weapon it is unrivalled—less showy, perhaps, but more effective in many ways, than oral teaching. No popular movement put its virtue to the test more thoroughly, or derived from a liberal use of it more permanently beneficial results, than the Anti-corn-law League. Dissenters, we think, have never valued this kind of agency as they might—at least, for the diffusion of information on their own distinctive principles. Whether they are chargeable with blame for the fact, may be with some a matter of doubt—but that it may be attributed to them as a heavy misfortune, no sensible man would dispute for a moment. They lose incalculably by indifference or remissness on this head.

The British Anti-state-church Association announces a new batch of tracts, on different phases of the question they have undertaken to agitate. Circumstances which we cannot just now stop to explain, have concurred to prevent much activity of late in their publication department. The Executive Committee have always deplored this—they are now taking energetic steps to reverse it. We cannot, of course, make public what, as yet, is only in preparation—but we express our confident hope that the Tracts advertised in our present number, are but a slight earnest of what is to follow—and that before long, the Committee will have succeeded in arranging for an extensive and systematic employment of the press in furtherance of their great object.

We shall not attempt a critique on the Tracts now before us. Two of them consist of papers adopted by the late Triennial Conference, and are addressed severally to members of the Church of England, and to the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain and Ireland. Both have appeared in this journal—and each merits wide circulation amongst those especially to whom it is addressed. Two of them come from the hands of clergymen of the Establishment—one of them still, we suppose, a member, the other (the Rev. J. Dodson) a seceder. The first illustrates "The Church in Chains"—the last gives reasons for leaving the Establishment. Two have reference to church-rates, and will serve for circulation with advantage wherever there is a church-rate contest in progress. One, a dialogue, sets forth lucidly and impressively the true object of the Association, and might be usefully distributed in anticipation of a public meeting or lecture. The most valuable of the set, as well as the largest, is entitled "Church Property

and Revenues in England and Wales." This is a careful and elaborate estimate of the pecuniary resources of the Establishment, worthy of being studied and pondered by politicians of all parties, and by statesmen both in and out of office. Some of the shorter tracts are also printed as placards for street-posting—and one of them, "A Model Law," being the act for the establishment of religious freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia (U.S.), in the year 1786, and originally drawn up, if we mistake not, by President Jefferson, is tastily printed and got up for the counting-house, school-room, hall, &c.,—where it may perpetually, inoffensively, and in a practical shape, preach the reasonableness of Anti-state-church principles.

We commend these publications to the friends of the Anti-state-church movement. By means of them every member may become, at a very trifling expense, an active and efficient preacher of his principles. We know of no method by which individual effort may be so easily or so profitably turned to account. A single advocate of the cause may thus instruct and rouse a whole neighbourhood—and may commence work without waiting for countenance or companionship. The placards, especially, may be posted up in districts where no other form of publication could be got into circulation—and in country villages would probably, if re-posted several times with a week's interval, attract many readers. At any rate, here is good seed provided ready to hand—to every man who desires to make others partake of the light which he himself enjoys, we say—"Sow it!"—"In the morning sow thy seed—and in the evening withhold not thy hand—for thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that."

CHURCH JARS—A PRETTY PICKLE.

"WELL, my little girl, can you tell me what is meant by family jars?" asked a lady visitor of one of the National School girls who was reading to her. "Pickle, please ma'am," smartly replied the lassie, bobbing a curtsy as she gave the answer. Certain ecclesiastical jars now attracting public attention may be described very much in the same way. "A pretty pickle" they seem likely enough to make of the Establishment.

Some time since, the Bishop of Exeter excommunicated his superior, the Primate of all England, for holding and maintaining heretical doctrine. The *Guardian*, a High-church paper, informs us how the Bishop is putting his protest in a practical shape—he "has refused to accept testimonials signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury." Some of our readers, perhaps, would like to have this matter explained to them.

The Church by law established requires of all who desire to enter "holy orders" some guarantee as to fitness of character. She is not very strict—so she limits her preliminary demands to two testimonials—one from the college of which the candidate is a member, which is merely a proof that he has paid up his college account; another from three beneficed clergymen, which is never refused except in the case of flagrant immorality. "The custom is," says the *Daily News*, to which journal we are indebted for the foregoing description of the worth of these passes into the clerical order, "that a testimonial presented to a bishop of one diocese, signed by three clergymen resident in another, should have the signature of the bishop of the latter diocese, as a guarantee to the genuineness of the other signatures." The Bishop of Exeter, therefore, by refusing to accept testimonials signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, virtually declares him to be unworthy of belief in regard to a common matter of fact—a decent position for a dignitary of the Church to take up in relation to his ecclesiastical superior.

We are told that an Establishment is necessary to preserve unity in the Church. The argument used to be relied upon as an unanswerable one. The Bishop of Exeter, amongst the many obligations under which he has laid Dissenters, has now added that of exposing the utter futility of this plea. Unity, forsooth! What sort of unity is that which can comprehend in one and the same "mystical body," parties who are so completely opposed on a matter of doctrinal teaching, that one of them will not even admit the other as a sufficient witness to an ordinary fact? How are these men one, in any spiritual sense? What could keep them within the limits of the same body, but the law that is over it, and the honours and emoluments that are in it? And the two men are representative of two large sections of the Established Church—the Evangelicals and the Tractarians. Do they not vehemently denounce each others' doctrines as heretical and dangerous? Why, then, are they fellow-members of one Church, and in some instances, fellow-rulers? They are not held together by truth—they are bound together by law. This may be called unity—we call it the worst form of discord. The Bishop of Exeter's plan, carried out consistently on both sides, would certainly exhibit Mother Church in as pretty a pickle as her direst enemy could wish.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

In a recent number we noticed the published reply of Dr. McNeile, of Liverpool, to the circular of Archdeacons Wilberforce, and Manning, and Professor Mill, in reference to the royal supremacy in matters ecclesiastical. From the rejoinder by Archdeacon Wilberforce we select the following extract:—

If I supposed the Church of England to be the only one among the sects distinguished from the rest by the circumstance that she was favoured by the Government, I readily allow that I ought to leave her the moment the royal authority imposed any rule against which my conscience witnessed. But my different estimate of the Church involves different consequences. I believe her to be a spiritual body—a body which is in this world, but not of it—responsible only to its Divine Head, and animated by that sacred Spirit which is the sole guide into truth.

To your question, how I can deny the fitness of a claim which is sanctioned by the laws of the land, I answer that I owe a previous obedience to the laws of Christ.

You ask, how I can continue in a Church which requires me to acknowledge the royal supremacy. I answer, that the royal supremacy may mean two things—the ancient authority which was restored to the Crown—or the modern authority conferred upon it. The very purpose of my declaration was that I admitted the first, but denied the lawfulness of the second. Were I called upon to take the oath of supremacy afresh, I should assert that this was the only sense in which I could accept it; and on this assertion it still remains for my ecclesiastical superiors to pronounce.

I come, finally, to your question:—How long I shall contend for this right on behalf of the Church of England, and when I shall relinquish her cause as desperate? I answer, that this is a point on which I altogether refuse to enter; because to forecast the disgrace of my Church seems to be as undutiful as to anticipate the crimes of a parent.

Dr. Gregory, Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and rector of Kiburn, is rather hard upon the ecclesiastics who issued the circular relative to the royal supremacy. He says, "I should consider myself as highly criminal, were I to permit my signature to be affixed to a document, the ostensible object of which, I feel convinced, is, but a cloak to ulterior and most pernicious designs." He further goes on to say:—

I rejoice in "the liberty wherewith Christ hath made me free," and detest the intolerance which would deny to another denomination that glorious privilege of Christianity conceded to all; but I deem it perfectly compatible with this my cherished feeling to hail the Reformation as the day-star from on high, and guard with jealous care against the covert approaches of that nondescript section of the Church which, supplying so many deplorable instances of vacillation, might be designated, in the words of Jacob, "unstable as water"—which, forgetful of the spirituality of our faith, would clog religion with obsolete forms, and place as much value on monograms and symbols, on genuflections and ecclesiastical dispositions, as the Jews did on the traditions of the elders, which superseded the word of God, and "made it of none effect." But a step more is wanting, to inhibit the circulation of the Bible without note or comment, or, as in ancient days, restrict it to those of privileged degree.

At the ordination at Exeter, on Sunday week, when the candidates were assembled before the bishop for the purpose of the requisite subscriptions previous to their ordination, the bishop read a paper to them relative to the royal supremacy, in consequence of one of the candidates "having submitted to me a difficulty, which recent events have caused him to feel, in renewing his subscription to the first Article in the 36th Canon, and having requested my interpretation of that Article." The following is the bishop's interpretation, which is certainly not deficient in his usual casuistry:—

The question proposed to me relates to only the first of the three Articles contained in the 36th Canon of the Synod of 1603.

But as this is not the only article relative to the royal supremacy, to which subscription is required before you are admitted to holy orders, I shall, in answering your inquiry, include consideration of the 37th Article of Religion of 1662, which also you are called upon to subscribe.

There is indeed an additional and obvious reason for considering the two articles together, because as both of them express the mind of the Church on the same matter, if there be any ambiguity in the words of that article, of which you ask me to give my construction, we may most properly have recourse to the other, to assist us in interpreting it.

Looking to the Article in the 36th Canon by itself, the first observation to be made on it goes far towards answering your inquiry.

"The King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other his Highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things, or causes, as temporal."

Such is the main proposition; and of this, if it stood alone, we could hardly doubt that it was so expressed chiefly for the purpose of excluding every claimant of the supreme government in such things or causes within this realm, except the lawful Sovereign thereof. But this is placed beyond all reasonable question, by the latter clause, which simply denies all "jurisdiction, power, or authority, to every foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate."

It seems, therefore, that the intention of the framers of this Article was to state who is the supreme governor in this realm in all spiritual things and causes, rather than to define what is the nature and extent of the power recognised in that supreme governor. If, therefore, you are satisfied in your own conscience that the Queen is, in any sense, "under God, the supreme governor in this realm in all spiritual causes," to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction, you may safely subscribe this Article.

But the 37th Article of Religion of 1662 is also to be subscribed; and its words fully sustain the interpretation which I have given to the Article in the Canon.

It first affirms that "the Queen's Majesty hath the

chief power in this realm of England, and all other her dominions, unto whom the chief government of all estates of this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil, in all causes doth appertain, and is not, nor ought to be, subject to any foreign jurisdiction." And afterwards there is a special denial of all "jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome in this realm of England."

So far this Article has manifestly the same meaning as the other. The main object is to exclude all foreign jurisdiction, especially of the Pope.

But the Article proceeds to declare something of the supremacy itself, and to this it is necessary that our closest attention be given.

It says, "When we attribute to the Queen's Majesty the chief government, by which titles we understand the minds of some slanderous folks to be offended, we give not to our princes the ministering either of God's Word or of the Sacraments."

Now the effect of denying to the Crown the ministering of God's Word is manifestly to exclude the right and power validly to pronounce what is the force and meaning of God's Word, in any particular, which may be involved in any cause ecclesiastical. It leaves that right and power to those to whom it appertains by authority committed to them by God; in other words, to "The Church," of which the 20th of the very same Articles, entitled "Of the authority of the Church," expressly says, that it "hath authority in controversies of faith."

But the 37th Article goes still further in limiting the power given in its acknowledgment that "the Queen hath the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether ecclesiastical or civil in all cases;" for it says, that it thereby means to acknowledge no more than "that only prerogative which we see to have been given always to all godly princes in Holy Scripture by God himself—that is, that they should rule all estates and degrees committed to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and disobedient."

Now, this is no less than an express exclusion of the Crown from all "authority in controversies of faith," leaving to its control only the civil results in all causes ecclesiastical, and the co-active power *in foro exteriori*, especially as relates to temporal punishment.

It follows, therefore, on an accurate examination and collation of the 1st Article of the 36th Canon of 1603, and the 37th Article of Religion of 1662, that there is not any real ground for raising in the most sensitive mind any scruple in subscribing them, by reason of their "rendering unto Caesar the things that are God's."

Whether any act of the State, at any period, whether of King Henry VIII., or of Queen Elizabeth, or of any subsequent sovereign, hath virtually interfered with the inherent rights of the Church, or rather hath usurped to the Crown a power which no human Legislature can lawfully affect to bestow, is a question which it is not necessary to consider in answering the inquiry which has been submitted to me—an inquiry which relates, I repeat, only to subscription to the Article in the 36th Canon.

More might be urged in confirmation of the view here taken; but I can hardly doubt that what I have now said will suffice to allay any apprehension that you cannot safely subscribe those Articles which the Church requires you to subscribe, as a condition precedent to your being admitted to holy orders.

H. EXETER.

ANNUITY TAX—EDINBURGH.

MR. TOD IN PRISON.

Mr. Tod's health during the past week has been very unsatisfactory. The medical man who attends Mr. Tod's family has visited him once or twice; and knowing the delicacy of his constitution, has, we understand, made representations to the effect that confinement to the prisoner is injurious to his health, and may be attended with consequences much to be deplored. The medical officer, however, connected with the jail, does not coincide in this opinion, and Mr. Tod must therefore abide the result, whatever it may be. Owing to this illness, Mr. Tod's industrious labours to provide for his family have been considerably interrupted; nevertheless, he perseveres with characteristic assiduity, and in spite of illness and the depressing influences of a jail, he is still animated with great spirit and resolution.

During the week, various deputations have waited upon Mr. Tod, to express their sympathy. On Monday a deputation from the congregation under the ministry of the Rev. Francis Johnston, headed by their pastor, were engaged in prayer in the prisoner's cell. It was strikingly solemn to hear the devotional appeal sounding from the naked prison walls, and to listen to the earnest supplication, that persecution for conscience sake, so rampant even in the midst of these enlightened days, should for ever cease—that the reverend persecutors should be forgiven, and that their victim should be restored to health. Strange! that such pious petitions should, in this professedly Christian and boastfully intelligent Edinburgh, be at once so necessary and so appropriate! At a later period of the same day, a large number of gentlemen connected with the Anti-state-church Association also visited Mr. Tod. The hall of the debtors' prison was set apart for their reception. The Rev. John Logan Aikman read a series of resolutions, which had been prepared by that association, condemnatory of the system under which Mr. Tod is suffering—"expressing a belief that it is in direct opposition to the benignant spirit of the gospel, and a flagrant invasion of the civil and religious rights of the citizens; that the imprisonment of Mr. Tod clearly exhibits the unchristian and oppressive nature of the tax, and of the method employed for its enforcement; that the Association deeply sympathize with him in his present circumstances—express their approval and admiration of his conduct—and determine to use all lawful and available means to bring to a speedy end the oppressive and unscriptural method of providing for the profligate servants of the meek and lowly Jesus."

The Rev. Peter Davidson, the Rev. Thomas Finlayson, the Rev. Andrew Nicoll, Thomas Russell, Esq., and Baillie Gray, then severally addressed Mr. Tod, who replied by expressing a hope that Christian churches would interest themselves by petitioning against the tax. The deputation remained with Mr. Tod upwards of an hour. On Wednesday another deputation from Elder-street Chapel—the church of which the prisoner is a member—visited him to express their sympathy and condolence—and many personal friends and respectable citizens make him an almost daily call.—*Edinburgh News.*

ANTI-ANNUITY-TAX LEAGUE.—A deputation from the Anti-Annuity-Tax League to the number of twelve, among whom were Messrs. Archibald Thomson, Copland, Bowack, Millan, George Henderson, Young, Kerr, Marshall, &c. &c., met with the College Committee yesterday forenoon, in support of the memorial recently laid before the Town Council, and remitted to that committee for consideration. Mr. Kerr explained and enforced the various points embraced in the memorial, demonstrating from the report of the Religious Instruction Commission and other documents, that eight churches with eight ministers are more than sufficient for the accommodation and superintendence not only of all the adherents of the Established Church, but also of all the unclassified population of the ancient and extended parishes. It was also shown that the stipends of the future ministers, suppose them fixed at £500, would be amply provided for from the following sources,—from the commutation of the merk per ton; the interest derived from the proceeds of Trinity College and Greyfriars churches, and other funds, and from church door collections. After referring to the provision to be made for the life interests of the present incumbents, and making some remarks on other topics embraced in the memorial, the deputation withdrew highly gratified with the manner in which they had been received.—*Scottish Press, Saturday.*

CHURCH-RATES AT ROTHERHAM.—In speaking of a vestry meeting in this town, the *Sheffield Independent* says:—"The ratepayers of Rotherham have it distinctly intimated, that ere long the principles laid down in the second Braintree case will be applied to them."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The *Guardian* (Tractarian paper) states that the Bishop of Exeter has refused to accept testimonials signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The *English Churchman* (another Tractarian paper) doubts the truth of the statement.

SUCCESSORS FROM THE CHURCH.—No authoritative contradiction has as yet appeared, of the secession of the Vicar of East Farleigh, which the *Tablet* mentions as a fact, in spite of the denial given to it in the *Weekly Chronicle*. The *Tablet* "understands," also, that the Rev. Dr. Forbes, Protestant Bishop of Brechin, Scotland, and son of the late Lord Medwyn, the Scottish judge, was lately received into the Church of Rome at Malines. Bishop Forbes was formerly curate to the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of St. Thomas, Oxford, and is the third curate of the same parish who has recently left the Church of England! Mr. Forbes was of Brasenose College, and is the fourteenth of the parochial clergy of Oxford who has taken that course! Of the members of another bishop's family (Oxford), the following have gone over to Rome:—The Rev. G. Dudley Ryder, married to his sister-in-law; Mrs. Ryder, his sister-in-law; Mrs. William Wilberforce, another sister-in-law; Mrs. Henry Wilberforce, another sister-in-law; and, perchance, the Rev. Henry Wilberforce, a brother. The *Church and State Gazette* gives the following from a correspondent:—"At the chapel of 'Saints Peter and Paul'—(both saints being painted on the front of the gallery)—in Charlotte-street, Pimlico, formerly Dr. Dillon's chapel, Mr. Harper 'washes his fingers' at the communion, and performs nearly all the ceremonies of the mass. After the 'words of consecration' have been pronounced, the choir commence singing the Romish hymn, in adoration of the sacrament, 'Sanctum ergo Sacramentum,' &c. (as at high mass); whilst Mr. Harper finishes the prayer almost in silence, as the Romish priests do the 'canon of the mass.' Mr. Harper was initiated into the mysteries of Puseyism by Mr. Page, of Christ Church, Westminster, whose communion table is adorned with a large red cross, gilt candlesticks, &c., towards which the congregation turn and bow (including the children and teachers of the National Society's Central School), at certain parts of the service! It is said that Mr. Harper preached the doctrine of transubstantiation whilst he was curate to Mr. Page, which was more than even some of the congregation of Christ Church, Broadway, could digest.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.—Mr. Wilson, vicar of Islington, has got himself into trouble with the High-church party, and it comes out in the course of the scuffle, that he has received from Charles James, of London, "a goodly admonition," for "not having daily public prayer in his parish." Mr. Wilson thinks there is something better than daily prayers—a good ministration of Gospel truth from the pulpit—an avowal which exasperates the men of the Ritual.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.—Lord Lyttelton has addressed a letter to the *Spectator*, in which the noble lord says that he is of opinion that a Church Legislature should be composed of laity as well as clergy. "There ought," he says, "probably to be a difference, between the composition of the legislative and judicial organs of the Church, if she

become possessed of self-government;" but he does not wish to indicate the type of such a Legislature on scheme of Government, without further discussion and inquiry. "I am disposed," the noble lord concludes, "to think that the constitution of the American Church might furnish a good general model."

ECCLIASTICAL GRANTS BY MUNICIPAL BODIES.—On Thursday last, a public meeting of the electors of the wardship of Westgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was held at the Girls' Union School, Bath-lane, to nominate a fit and proper person as their representative in the town council, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. James Finlay. About 150 persons were present. Mr. Alderman Dunn was unanimously called to the chair. After some speeches had been delivered, two candidates were nominated—Mr. R. Pattinson and Mr. H. Milvain, both of whom were eatechized, not only on the ordinary topics of reform, economy, &c., but especially on their views with respect to sectarian grants from the borough property or rates. The following are the replies of the candidates to questions put to them on this subject:—

Mr. Pattinson: I think Mr. Anderson means by the corporate funds those funds that arise exclusively out of the town of Newcastle, levied upon the inhabitants. These funds are brought into one aggregate sum for the improvement of the town, and the welfare of the inhabitants who subscribe that money. This money is subscribed for civil purposes, and for civil purposes alone it ought to be applied. Religion is a personal matter, and let any one who chooses his religion support it like a man. If I pay my money as a ratepayer, and it accumulates in the coffers of the corporation till they get so full that they don't know what to do with it, the most legitimate way is to reduce the rates, and ease the burdens of the people.

Mr. Milvain: My sentiments are these.—All monies left by special request, for special purposes, should be faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were left.

Mr. Anderson: I think Mr. Milvain has misunderstood my question. I refer to the funds arising from various sources. Would you, if elected, appropriate any portion of those corporate funds, to ecclesiastical purposes, in any shape?

Mr. Milvain: That would depend on circumstances. If a fund, for instance, were left by the Chairman for the purpose of maintaining the poor, or providing religious education for any particular sect, I, as trustee, would faithfully apply it. The same remark applies to all descriptions of funds belonging to the corporation.

After further questions relative to a grant of the borough funds for non-sectarian education, a division took place, when there appeared 38 votes for Mr. Pattinson, and 35 for Mr. Milvain. A great number of persons were either non-electors, or declined to vote. A vote of thanks to Mr. Finlay for "his long and faithful services," and to the Chairman, concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

THE LUCKY SUMMERS.—What fortunate beings are the Summers! elevated to the bench at the suite of the Noble Marchioness of Conyngham, by that most religious and gracious King George IV., of pious memory. One is Primate, and costs the Church £18,000 a year, for in addition to his Archiepiscopal stipend of £15,000 a year, the Ecclesiastical Commission (considerate body!) has taken upon itself the payment of the interest upon the sum borrowed to improve and adorn Lambeth Palace (*query*, did St. Paul dwell in a palace, or in his own hired house?), also, Addington House, and these amount to £3,000 a year. The other Summer is Bishop of Winchester, with an annual income of not less than £10,000, besides a castle at Farnham, and the enormous pile of substantial brickwork and mortar in St. James's-square, which overtops all others. We do not deny that the Summers are good men after their fashion. St. Paul was in weariness often, in hunger, and cold, and stripes above measure: but the services of these good men to religion are rather more costly at £28,000 a year than those of Paul, the tent-maker. If they had £8,000 between them, the remaining £20,000 might go far towards evangelizing the metropolis.—*From the "Faithful Bride."* By Rev. B. S. Hollis, of Islington.

A MODEL LAW.—The following admirable document has just been issued by the Anti-state-church Association, and, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, may be obtained in various forms. Anti-state-churchmen should distribute it far and wide, and would do well to hang it on the walls of their parlours, workshops, vestries, and school-rooms:—

An Act for the establishment of Religious Freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia (U.S.), in the year 1786.

Well aware that Almighty God has created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil and ecclesiastical (who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinion and modes of thinking as alone true and infallible, and, as such, endeavouring to impose them on others), hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time;

That to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing a man to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal

conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitted labours for the instruction of mankind;

That our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than on our opinions in physics or geometry;—that, therefore, the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right, and tends also to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honours and emoluments those who will externally conform to it; that though, indeed, those are criminal who do not withstand such temptations, yet neither are those innocent who lay them in the way;

That to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on the supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty; because he, being, of course, judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others, only as they shall agree with or differ from his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interpose when principles break out in overt acts against peace and good order;

And, finally, that Truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself, and is the proper and sufficient antagonist to Error, and can have nothing to fear from the conflict, unless (by human interposition) disarmed of her natural weapons—free argument and debate: error ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict itself.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that no man shall be compelled to support any religious worship, place, or ministry, whatsoever; nor shall be forced, restrained, molested, or burthened, in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion, and that the same shall in nowise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know that this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding Assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own, and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural rights.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A deplorable accident took place on the 13th. at Oran, on the exercise ground of the garrison. Some of the soldiers having seen a snake in the grass, pursued it, and the reptile, in order to escape, crept into a cannon which had been left there since the last time the artillery were firing at a mark. The men, not supposing that it was loaded, determined to smoke the snake out of its hiding place. One of them accordingly thrust some lighted material in at the end whilst another put down a lighted stick into the touch-hole. The piece at once went off, killing one man and wounding three others more or less severely. These latter were taken to the hospital, where hopes were entertained of saving their lives.

FREEHOLD COTTAGES.—The *Freeholder* for the present month contains a letter from Mr. Thomas Beggs, urging the formation of a building society, adopting the principles of the Freehold Land Societies, and applying it to the erection of houses. In this manner he contends that members of the societies might have convenient houses erected more cheaply than they can build them as individuals, with the money they may obtain from building societies. He adds:—"One word as to the expense. Great misapprehension exists as to the cost of erecting cottages; and no doubt, in the majority of instances, money has been wasted with very poor results after all. Our cottage architecture is very miserable, and nothing worthy of the age in which we live. It is unnecessarily costly. I am prepared to show that labourers' cottages, having two rooms each, can be built for £35 each, and £10 for each additional room. Mr. Hertalet has been careful in his calculations, and his authority removes it beyond reasonable question. If so, then, I can show that a four-roomed cottage can be offered to a working man for £60, with a plot of ground for garden for £90. Should he have rent to pay for it, he will be able to do so, and cover his railway fare, for less money than two rooms would cost him in some of the crowded parts of London. It will be instructive to refer to the experiment which has been made at Chilwell, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, in establishing an agricultural village. Messrs. Walker, of Chapel Bar, were the architects. They were enabled to build cottages with five rooms, two lower and three upper rooms, at a cost of £80 each. The rooms were of sufficient area to make them salubrious. They constructed a hog-stye, covered cess-pool, and some other conveniences at an additional cost of £12. The system adopted is as follows:—The cottages are allotted to such subscribers of the association as have paid twenty-five per cent. of the original shares; they continue to pay six shillings a week; and in eight years the cottage is their own. In Nottingham a house of even inferior accommodation will let at 4s. 6d. per week." The *Freeholder* contains many gratifying indications that the principle of the Freehold Land Societies is striking root in the country in all directions. We shall have ere long, through their agency, a vast number of small freeholders. The Government has wisely promoted the object by the change in the stamp duties. A conveyance under £50 which has hitherto been taxed to the amount of 35s., is now only to pay 5s. A mortgage not exceeding £50 will pay in duty 1s. 3d. instead of 20s.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. C. M. Wightman, who has been supplying the ministry at the Baptist Chapel, South-street, in this city, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the members and congregation to become their pastor.—*Western (Exeter) Times*.

PONTEFRAC.—The Rev. John Harrop, pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Pontefract, has, in consequence of ill health, and to the great regret of his charge, been obliged to resign his post.

ASHBURTON.—On Thursday last, services were held in this town to commemorate the opening of a commodious building near the Independent Chapel, designed for Sunday-schools and other purposes. The opening services (says the *Western Times*) were as follows:—A prayer-meeting in the upper room at 7 a.m.; a sermon in the chapel in the afternoon, by the Rev. H. Quick, of Taunton, who forcibly and beautifully pleaded the claims of the young on the Christian Church. At half-past 4, 260 persons sat down to a tea in the new rooms, gratuitously provided by the ladies of the town, of various religious denominations, that the proceeds thereof might be wholly appropriated to the building fund. A public meeting was held in the evening, presided over by Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford Park, near Taunton, and addressed by the Chairman; the Rev. S. Hebditch, minister of the chapel; the Rev. D. Hewett, of Exeter; Chater, Esq., of Newton; T. Dockwood, B.A., of Tavistock; also, by W. Wilson, Esq., of Torquay; Joseph Partridge, Esq., of Stroud; and Mr. Nicholls, of Exeter. The meetings were largely attended by friends from neighbouring towns and villages, and were of a deeply interesting character. The requisite funds for completing the undertaking are not yet raised, but it was determined to make a vigorous effort to pay off the whole cost of the building by Christmas, when the architects are entitled to their last payment. The honourable Mr. Thompson encouraged this by offering to head 140 cards with 1s. each, on condition of their being circulated and filled up by the young people. The offer was gratefully accepted. On Friday, the 20th, the annual festival of the Sunday-school children was held. After tea, and after addresses from the Revs. J. Chater, of Newton, and R. Clapson, of Exmouth, their pastor, to their great amusement and gratification, exhibited some astronomical and comic slides of a superior magic lantern, kindly lent for the purpose by H. Caunter, Esq., of this town. On the following Sunday, two appropriate and excellent sermons were preached by the Rev. T. Lockwood, B.A. Now that they have a commodious building, the church and pastor, besides increased interest in their ordinary week services, confidently look for growing efficiency in their Sunday-school, the better working of their various societies, and especially for good to be done among the working classes of the miscellaneous population of the town, by mutual improvement societies for young people, and popular lectures.

GREAT TOTHAM CHAPEL, ESSEX.—Steps have recently been taken, through the liberality of Mr. Cottee, who built this place of worship twenty years ago, at his own expense, to place it in trust for the use of the body of Congregational Dissenters; and on the 11th of August last, Mr. John Kinns, of Colchester, was recognised as the minister of the place, when sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Cameron, of Colchester, and the Rev. J. Gill, of Witham. The twentieth anniversary of the chapel was held on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. B. H. Kluht, of Billericay, to a respectable and crowded audience. The collection at the service amounted to £7 16s. A number of friends took tea together in a commodious booth erected by Mr. Cottee, who has long contributed of his property and his labours to the cause of religion, and promoted the scriptural instruction of the young in the village. In the evening a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. C. Rigges, of Tiptree; B. H. Kluht; R. Gill and J. Gill, of Witham; J. Kinns, the minister of the place; and by Messrs. Cottee; Harris, of Totham; and S. Kinns, of London. It was a day of great enjoyment to the inhabitants of the village, who were delighted to see so many kind friends from distant places.

EYESHAM.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, the friends of the Rev. A. G. Fuller met him at a farewell tea-meeting, in the Town Hall, on the event of his leaving the town to reside in Cardiff. The chair was taken by the Rev. John Hockin. After an appropriate hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Vernon (Wesleyan), and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. T. Davis (Unitarian), P. Turner (Independent), W. Willis (Wesleyan), F. Overbury (Pershore), D. Crumpton (Aitch Lench); Messrs. Wright, Fairhead, Prance, Warmington, and the Rev. A. G. Fuller.

HEAD GATE CHAPEL, COLCHESTER.—On Sunday, September 22, two impressive discourses were delivered in the above place of worship by Mr. Edward Miall, of London, after which collections were made in aid of the Building Fund, amounting to £18 10s. This was the sixth anniversary of the chapel; and as Mr. Miall preached the first sermons to the congregation at the commencement of the cause, seven years ago, in a public room in the town, which were followed by the formation of a Christian church and the building of the chapel, his visit to the people on this occasion was associated with interesting recollections to many. The church at the commencement consisted of about twenty members—now there are about 100. The chapel is

which they now worship, with a school-room adjoining, have been erected at the cost of upwards of £1,500, upon which a debt remains of £565. On Monday evening following, a tea-meeting of the members and friends was held in the same room in which their worship commenced, when nearly 200 were assembled. Addresses were delivered by Rev. James Cameron, the pastor of the church, who occupied the chair; also by Revs. A. Anderson, of Buas, J. Davids, of Colchester, J. Kay, of Coggeshall, R. Langford (Baptist), of Colchester, and several other gentlemen. Mr. Anderson pressed upon the meeting the importance of at once making an effort to extinguish the debt on the chapel, generously offering himself to give £10. Mr. Davids seconded this proposition by a like offer. Mr. Unwin, a member of Mr. Davids' church, followed with a similar pledge. Mr. Goody (one of the deacons of the church, and Treasurer of the Building Fund), said he would give £100 if the rest were raised. Mr. Morris (another deacon), agreed to collect and pay another £100—so that we hope by the next anniversary the meeting will be held to celebrate the extinction of the whole burden, and leave this infant cause free from all encumbrance.—*From a Correspondent*.

PARK CHAPEL, SYDENHAM, the foundation-stone of which was laid by D. W. Wire, Esq., a few weeks since, is to be opened for public worship on Thursday, October 10th. The Rev. J. H. Hinton, A.M., and Rev. T. Archer, D.D., are under engagement to preach on the occasion. Religious services will be held on the following Sunday and Tuesday evenings for the particulars of which we refer our readers, to an advertisement in our columns.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—The value of gutta percha as a conveyor of sound has been realized in the Glenorchy Chapel, Matlock, Bath. An apparatus has been put up for the benefit of some who are troubled with deafness, and had not heard the preaching for several years. They are now enabled to hear quite distinctly by the use of the tube.—*Derby Reporter*.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND has given the whole of his tenantry notice to quit, not with a view of expelling them entirely from their farms, but in order that his Grace may have the whole of his estate revalued, and new rentals made to suit the nature of the times.

LORD BROUGHAM'S LATE PISCATORIAL QUARREL.—Yesterday week being the day appointed for the investigation of Lord Brougham's illegal netting dispute, together with the counter assault cases, at Penrith, a great gathering of people was the consequence. The inquiry took place at the Assembly-rooms, George and Dragon Hotel, and lasted upwards of eight hours, during the whole of which time the spacious apartment was crowded almost to suffocation. The first charge was against John Robson for using an illegal net. Mr. W. Brougham, who was called for the defendant, stated that on the 16th inst., his brother and a party of friends went down to the river Eamont with the express purpose of trying the construction heretofore put on the act entitled the Solway Act. Their object was to go down and draw the river with a net of a peculiar description—of a smaller mesh than usual, called a double-armed net—to try whether the act of dragging the river with such a net was illegal or not. A fine of £5 with costs was inflicted. At the suggestion of the bench, all the charges of assault on both sides were withdrawn, and the court rose at 9 o'clock.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Accounts have been received at the Admiralty Office, that her Majesty's ship "Enterprise" arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 24th of June last, and that the "Investigator" was expected in a few days.

ENFORCEMENT OF SLAVE-TRADE TREATIES.—A meeting at Glasgow on Thursday, called on the request of influential parties, and presided over by the Lord Provost, passed a resolution calling on our Government to "insist upon the slave-trade treaties which have been entered into with Spain and Brazil being carried into immediate effect." It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Alexander Hastie, M.P., that the depression and distress of our West Indian colonies have been increased by the non-observance of the slave-trade treaties; and on the motion of Mr. John McGregor, M.P., that the present is a proper time for agitating the question, though Mr. McGregor took what occurred last session as a proof that Government is earnest in its desire to extinguish slavery.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY has denied that there is any intention on his part to accept office under Government.

PAUPERISM ON THE DECLINE.—During the last week Mr. Coxon, the relieving officer of the Holbeach district (a very large one) of this union, had not a single application made to him for relief. This is a fact quite unprecedented; indeed the labourers in this part have been, for some time past, better off than they ever were.—*Lincoln Chronicle*.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The Woolwich correspondent of the *Times* says, that it is intended to have thirty-two steam vessels constantly employed for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and that one of these vessels will proceed about the first of every month with the mails, and relieve another from duty on the coast. The sailing vessels at present on the African station are to be withdrawn as soon as steamers are ready to replace them, and no sailing vessel will, in future, be employed for the suppression of the slave-trade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—WORKING MAN'S MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It has been the desire of the Central Committee appointed to carry out the resolutions of the public meeting held at the Whittington Club on the 7th of August, to afford to such of the working classes as should desire it an opportunity of casting in their mite to the fund for raising some memorial worthy of the late Sir Robert Peel, in gratitude for the invaluable services rendered by that statesman to the nation.

It was originally proposed by the Belvidere Committee, that the subscription lists should be kept open until the 1st of January, 1851; but it was afterwards thought better to fix an earlier day, and at the public meeting of the 7th of August (by which this committee was appointed) it was resolved, that the lists should be closed on the 31st of August. The committee, however, found it necessary to extend the time of issuing the lists to the 17th instant; and they are now anxious to have all the lists returned, and the accounts closed without further delay.

I therefore hope, that every person in possession of subscription lists or books issued by the committee at the Belvidere, Islington, or by this committee, and also all other persons who have made collections, will immediately send their lists to this office, and forward the amounts collected, either direct to the Bank of England, or by Post-office orders payable to Joseph Hume, M.P., to this address.

I think it necessary to state, that in many places where the circulars of the committee originated a subscription, the intention of the subscribers has been changed, and the funds appropriated to the erection of local monuments.

I refer to the advertisement in your paper, in the hope that all persons who have taken an interest in the memorial will have the goodness to comply with the earnest request of the committee as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HUME,

Chairman.

Central Committee, Office, 454, West Strand.

Sept. 27th, 1850.

EMIGRATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I observe that by a recent act of Parliament, Poor-law Guardians are authorized to make provision out of the poor-rates for the emigration of deserted children, having no settlement in the parishes of the unions. I presume that all whom experience has qualified to form a judgment on the subject, will unite in a hearty wish that this law may be extensively used. That it may be used to the advantage of all parties concerned, there can be no doubt.

You are probably aware that some years ago, a number of very poor boys and girls were sent to the Cape of Good Hope by the Children's Friend Society, which worked well, until the heart of the philanthropic promoter and moving spirit of the scheme was broken by the stupid clamour raised by a party in England, actuated probably by the best motives, but misled and deluded by wrong information. The clamour which killed this gentleman destroyed the society, and has, doubtless, been the cause of perpetuating the poverty and wretchedness of many young persons, who, but for this, would have been sent out to the Cape and other colonies; and who, instead of paupers, and, perhaps, criminals, would now be respectable members of society in their distant spheres.

I cannot hesitate to say that it would be very much to the advantage of the poor of this country, if the money spent on their support here were expended in forwarding them to colonies where they might live in comparative ease, and be freed from the degrading badge of pauperism and mendicancy. This remark is especially applicable to the young. Adults sometimes find it difficult to conform to the habits and customs of new countries, and, torn away, as they are, from those associations which alleviate, to a certain extent, the life of the most miserable, they often regret the expatriation. But with the young it is quite otherwise. They readily forget the scenes which they have left behind, and easily assimilate with those amongst whom they are introduced.

I have seen something of the working of the Children's Friend Society at the Cape—I have watched the career of many of the boys sent there by their instrumentality—and, as a whole, I maintain that the scheme worked well. I could quote cases of boys landing at the Cape beggars, who, by their good conduct and the favouring circumstances of the place, have been raised to stations of respectability, and who, I have little doubt, will eventually be wealthy and influential members of society. Undoubtedly, there were cases of a contrary nature. Some boys were apprenticed to men who, having then been lately slaveowners, retained some of the taint of the system of slavery; and the effects of which, drawn out by the wickedness of the boys, led to cases of ill-usage which were quite unjustifiable. These, however, were the exception, and not the rule; and the probability of a recurrence of such exceptional cases is now diminished. The poison of slavery has almost died out. The rights of the coloured people, and of the poor, are everywhere respected; and there are, perhaps, few places in the world where the poor are better treated.

I do not know whether the leading men at the Cape who formerly co-operated with the Children's Friend Society would be willing to resume their labours, in looking after any poor young persons who might be sent there, as they were much annoyed, and almost disgusted, at the slanders circulated in England respecting the treatment of their wards; but if they, or any other equally competent persons, could be induced to act, I would confidently affirm, that the Poor-law Guardians throughout England could not do better than send their "deserted children" to the Cape, and to any other colonies which might be willing to receive them.

Yours,

J. ALFRED MERRINGTON.

13, Buccleugh-terrace, Sept. 16, 1850.

The Chancery suit of the Attorney-General v. Trevelyan is now 164 years old.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO.—The suicidal blow, dealt the Legitimists by the Barthélemy circular, is becoming daily more apparent. The chagrin and vexation of the moderate section of the Count de Chambord's adherents is such as to threaten an entire break up of the party. Already a section, whose views were represented in the press by the *Assemblée Nationale*, have for the present laid aside their monarchical ideas, and embraced the plan of supporting General Changarnier as a candidate for the presidency against Louis Napoleon. This is the new tack of those who were of late Fusionists, but who now see no possibility of union with the Orleanists, after a manifesto which repudiates the main article of the political creed of the latter party. It is said that a letter has been received in Paris, by a member of the permanent committee of the Legislative Assembly, from an adviser of the Count de Chambord, disapproving of the circular of M. Barthélemy.

This declaration of policy has called forth the Marquis de Larochefoucauld with a letter to the *Evenement*, characterising the document announcing them as a "foolish act," but "accepting it completely" as his "excommunication." "It is evident that we have no longer the same principles. I do not believe that the Legitimacy is a 'mystery,' that under the Republic, any more than under the Monarchy, 'the representatives of France ought to obey the orders of the King.' I have never had any doubt on that theory. Henceforth, Parliamentary faults should mount higher than their authors; that is the consequence of the orders given."

REVIEW AT VERSAILLES.—President Buonaparte had a grand review at Versailles, yesterday week, in honour of the Nepaulese Ambassador. The spectacle of arms was imposing from great magnitude and a beautiful precision of movements. Louis Napoleon, General Jung Bahadoor, on a magnificent barb, General Changarnier, and the Marquis de Normanby, formed the chief group; M. Horace Vernet displaying himself professionally on horseback, and Mademoiselle Cerito driving close up in her carriage, to exercise feminine vigilance over her new Eastern conquest. M. Vernet was at once unfortunate and distinguished; he was thrown from his horse, but immediately remounted a horse lent him by the President; presently he was thrown off this also, and was rolled over by his beast. It was feared that he was dangerously hurt, but, after a brief confusion of head, he recovered his wits, and with undaunted pluck mounted a third horse, and saw the review to the end.

The Paris press on Wednesday came under the operation of the law requiring a signature to articles. Some of the editors sign only one general avowal; others the principal articles; others every communication, even the most trivial.

THE HEALTH OF GENERAL CAYAGNAC, the ex-chief of the French Executive Government, gives great uneasiness to his friends. For some time past he has been subject to periodical attacks, which produce great suffering, and which are followed by lassitude and weakness. It is said that these attacks have of late become much more frequent.

GENERAL JUNG BAHADOOR astonishes the Parisians by his princely largesses. Taken behind the scenes at the Opera, he was most eloquent in his admiration of Mademoiselle Cerito both in word and deed: paying eastern compliments to her beauty and exquisite grace, he presented her, after the fashion of the orientals, with the most valuable bracelet at the time about his person—himself delicately clasping it on the fair arm of the enchantress. On another occasion, the whole of the ballet corps went through a divertissement for his especial entertainment; the director of the Opera placing him in a central fairy throne to witness the elfin performance. Fruit was offered him; he declared that though it would be against the formulary precepts of his faith to eat before persons of another religion, he would not abstain if it would give offence. Of course he was excused; and then the coryphées ate the fruit for him, with a jocose avidity that tickled his fancy. On his farewell salute, he slipped into the director's hand a handkerchief containing 2,500 francs. The Ambassador was to leave Paris yesterday for Marseilles, where a steamer is waiting to carry him to Alexandria on his way to Calcutta.

The trial of the 31 individuals accused of having formed a secret illegal society for the restoration of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon was concluded on Saturday, before the Court of Assize of Paris. They were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. The others were acquitted.

GERMANY.

HESSE CASSEL.

The *Kasseler Zeitung*, of the 25th inst. (which is now publishing at Wilhelmsbad) contains the decision of the Austrian council now sitting at Frankfort on the differences between the Elector and his subjects. That decision, which was taken on the 21st inst., is alleged to result from Articles 67 and 68 of the Vienna Closing Act, and from the resolution of the Federal Diet of the 28th June, 1832, chif. 1 and 2, and asserts that the estates of a German country have no right to stop the supplies. Referring to Articles 25 and 26 of the Vienna Closing Act, the Council resolves:—

1. That the Hessian Government shall use all means to preserve the sovereign's authority in the electorate of Hesse.

2. That the said Government shall be desired to inform the "Federal Diet" of the measures it takes, and of their success. And,

3. That the "Diet" will take all necessary steps to secure and restore a state of legality and order.

The Standing Committee of the Diet at Cassel has resolved to decline taking part in the Cabinet Council which, on the 27th, was to be held at Wilhelmsbad. The committee refuses to recognise the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries of sundry German States, now sitting at Frankfort as the Federal Diet, for it protests that the Federal Diet is extinct, and that no act of general legality has called it into life again. The committee protests further that any interference of the said plenipotentiaries in the affairs of Electoral Hesse is an attack upon the safety and independence of that country, whose Sovereign is by no means jeopardized in the exercise of his constitutional rights. The committee appeals to international law, and protests, in the strongest terms, against the late Frankfort resolutions, and against all aiders and abettors of the same. Up to the 27th, the capital and province of Hesse were perfectly tranquil. The opposition of the Courts and functionaries against the last decrees continued. The determination of the members of government boards to have no hand in executing the illegal ordinances shows itself every day more and more. M. Leischley, one of the chief confederative advisers in the Ministry of Finance, has refused to go to Wilhelmsbad, and subsequently applied for permission to leave the Government service. Even old General Bauer, the commander-in-chief, is now one of Hasenpflug's decided opponents. An order had been received, that no more payments should be made out of the national treasury; but the means thus cut off will be supplied from private sources.

On the 23rd the Permanent Committee, upon receipt of memorials from Fulda, preferred two indictments for violation of the constitution, through the attempted execution of the ordinances of Sept. 7th, against Major-General Schirmer, and the Bürgermeister Mackenrodt. The court is now occupied with the preliminary investigation of these two cases.

The town council of Hanau has issued the following address:—

As it is the duty of the country to uphold those *employés* of the government who are now incurring danger by their faithful adherence to the constitution, and are in consequence exposed to the risk of wanting the means of support, in consequence of the non-receipt of their salaries, the town-council of Hanau hereby invites all those who are disposed to fulfill this obligation to the servants of the nation, to place themselves in communication with the Vice-Bürgermeister Herold and Councillors Brandt and König, who are about to form a committee for securing the said *employés* against the extreme inconvenience with which they are menaced.

Hanau, Sep. 21, 1850.

The town council of Grellungen has voted an address to the Elector, in the sense of that adopted by the town of Hanau, and has also passed a vote of thanks to the Permanent Committee of the Assembly. A resolution is now under discussion, calling upon Prussia, as chief of the union, of which Hesse Cassel is yet a member, to protect the state against all violence from foreign states. There is no doubt that it will be adopted.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

On the 25th, in presence of crowds of spectators, the Second Chamber proceeded to discuss the answers proposed to be returned to the Government demand of authorization to collect the taxes during the remaining three months of 1850. On the 27th it rejected the proposition; the votes being 45 and 4. The committee's recommendation to protest against the breach of secs. 67 and 68 of the constitution by the present and former Ministry, was adopted by 42 against 7 votes. Several minor amendments were then put and lost; after which M. Dalwigk rose and read the edict dissolving the Parliament, and the Ministry immediately left the Chamber. The President addressed a few words to his "late colleagues," and the Assembly separated. The First Chamber was dissolved nearly at the same hour, after it had adopted addresses to the Government deprecating participation in the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet, and recommending payment of the debt due to Schleswig-Holstein.

The proclamation dissolving the Chambers speaks of a new election to take place as soon as possible, but does not mention the existing electoral law.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Ministry is following up its despotic proceedings against the deputies. Every member arriving at Schwerin is summoned before the police, questioned upon the object of his coming, and ordered to leave the city, under penalty of removal by the police. Several members, including the President, have, on refusal to attend the police-court, been violently carried thither, notwithstanding the legal inviolability of the person of a deputy. The end has thus been obtained. A meeting is impossible, as those residing in the city are not enough to form a quorum. The party of the Right intend to issue a protest, reserving all the rights of the Chamber. The Left had in contemplation more energetic proceedings; but, not having been supported by the rest of the Chamber, they will content themselves with a protest.

The members belonging to the Left quitted Schwerin immediately after the arrest of the President of the Chambers, and from the village of Ostorf issued a protest against the illegal proceedings of the Government. It is signed by twenty-six members, and is distinguished by great moderation. The whole of the grand duchy is in a high state of excitement.

BADEN.

In the Second Chamber, on the 23rd ult., the minister Kluber referred to the application made by the Elector of Hesse Cassel to the Frankfort plenipotentiaries, and said that the question whether the old resolutions of the Diet were annulled by the resolution of April 2, 1848, or were still binding, was one which each state must decide for itself. He expected a peaceful solution of the question from a court of arbitration, appointed either according to the former law of the confederation, or to that of the union, or to the Art. 154 of the Hessian constitution. M. Soiron saw no reason for expecting such a peaceful solution. He proposed—

That the Government be requested to employ its influence with its confederates of the union, in order that measures may be taken to place the government of the electorate of Hesse on a constitutional basis, and to prevent any interruption in that state on the part of governments not members of the union, or which have seceded from it.

The motion was adopted by the Chamber with only six dissentient voices.

ITALY.

THE PAPAL STATES.—The *Conservatore* of Florence quotes letters from Rome of the 19th ult., announcing the arrival there of Father Lacordaire. The object of this visit is said to be the vindication of the monitory of the Archbishop of Paris against the *Univers*. The interview of Signor Pinelli with the Pope on the 1st of September, is thus described by the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

Signor Pinelli, who was highly respectful in his manner, although fluent in his discourse, was courteously received by the Pope, until he touched upon the subject of Monsignor Franzoni, and suggested the advantage of removing him from his diocese, without submitting him to any censure or indignity, by simply conferring a cardinal's hat upon him, the King of Piedmont taking upon himself, according to an ancient right of nomination existing in the royal family, to propose him to his Holiness as a fitting subject for such an honour. Pio Nono appears to have declared, in very energetic terms, however, that he would and could enter into no treaty until the Archbishop was set at liberty and restored to his diocese. This demand, to which Signor Pinelli was not empowered to reply, and concerning which he immediately despatched a courier to request instructions, put an end to the conference. It is probable that a medium course will be adopted (provided always that the Archbishop is allowed to return previously to his diocese, even for a short period) by conferring the cardinal's hat upon him, and then transferring him to the diocese of Genoa, which is a situation always occupied by a cardinal.

PIEDMONT.—The hopes entertained by many of the moderate Liberals, that the congress of bishops at Villanovetta would adopt an attitude at once firm and conciliatory between the Piedmontese Government and the Court of Rome, are dissipating gradually before the declarations authorized by the Episcopal Synod in the *Armonia*, an organ devoted to the interests of Rome. The following statement appears in that paper:—"We are authorized to contradict that which some journals, and especially the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, affirm, and to state positively, that the bishops assembled at Villanovetta have not ceased a single instant to be faithful to the principles and convictions proclaimed by them only a few months since, in accord with all the episcopacy of the kingdom." With regard to the feeling of the country there can be no doubt. Religious fanaticism, common in many parts of Italy, has nearly entirely disappeared from Piedmont; and the agricultural population show not the least inclination to oppose the active measures which are taking by the municipal bodies of the towns for opening a campaign against the clergy. The councils-general of districts, and the municipal councils, are sending up from all quarters addresses of adhesion to the Government, exhorting it to adhere firmly to the policy prescribed by the laws of Siccardi.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree abrogating the Constitution in the following terms:—

Art. 1. The General Assembly of Deputies, whose session opened on January 10th, 1849, was interrupted by the revolution of the following February, is dissolved.

Art. 2. So long as a fresh convocation of the legislative assemblies cannot take place, all power shall be exercised by ourselves, with the hearing of our Council of State, and saving the observation in so far as possible of the principles consecrated by the fundamental statute.

Art. 3. Our Council of Ministers is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Besides this decree is published another upon the press and book-trade. Military precautions have been taken.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Moniteur*, of the 26th, announces the appointment of M. Radowitz to be Minister of Foreign Affairs—significant of a wary but energetic German policy. M. Schleinitz becomes a Privy Councillor.

The Prussian Government has informed the Government of Hesse Cassel, that it does not recognise the assembly of Plenipotentiaries of certain German Governments at Frankfort, which has assumed the name of Diet of the Confederation, either as the German Diet, or as, in any sense, the organ of the German Union:—

"We, therefore," proceeds Count Brandenburg's despatch, "most decidedly declare, that we cannot, and will not, recognise as legal acts, any decisions which may be taken by the same in the name of the Union, or which the same may assume to be acts of the highest federal authority in reference to the affairs of the Electorate of Hesse. Further, that of whatever kinds these acts may be, and considering the relations of a country which, apart from all other obligation, is placed, as regards its geographical position, in the nearest and most

important relation to the Prussian monarchy, we reserve for the future any further decision which may be required by duty to Germany and to our own country."

A similar reply has been returned by Count Brandenburg, on behalf of "the Provisional Council of Princes," to the receipt of "a copy of the protocol which was taken on the 2nd inst., on the occasion of the re-opening of the Federal Diet. The protocol has been left open to accommodate those governments which have not yet declared their adhesion to the said act." The Count, in reference to the latter, says:—

I ought, therefore, to remind you that this proffered accommodation cannot in any way be meant to concern his Majesty the King's Government, for that Government cannot possibly recognise the said Plenipotentiaries of sundry German States as representing the totality of the Confederation. On this point I have the honour to remind you of the declaration which his Majesty the King's Government on the 25th ult. made to the Cabinet of Vienna.

In the sitting on the 24th ult. of the Provisional College of Prussia for the Erfurt Union, Baron Lydra announced that all the governments at present adhering to the union had expressed their agreement with the resolution to refuse the proposed return to the old diet of the confederation. The provisorium of the Erfurt Union is to be prolonged.

The King is likely to go to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia.

AUSTRIA.

Forty-seven of the principal landowners of Austria, most of them nobles of Bohemia, have addressed a petition to the Government praying for the prompt convocation of the States. They also protest, in energetic terms, against the abolition of the tithes on mines.

The Austrian Ministry appear at their wits' end for means to raise money, and what with this and building up and pulling down constitutions, endeavouring to influence the elections now going on, and so on, they must be tolerably well employed. The duty upon newspapers has occasioned a terrible outcry throughout the empire. A decree of the Military Commander of Vienna, of the 18th ult., prohibits the circulation of the *Cologne Gazette* in Vienna, Hungary, and all parts and provinces of the Austrian empire in which the state of siege has been proclaimed. The military commander of Prague has announced that every person in whose possession a copy of the prohibited newspaper shall be found, shall be tried by court-martial, and punished according to the provision of military law. It is said that the Austrian Government intends to exclude in a like manner almost all the better class of German newspapers.

Austria has declined the Prussian Free-conference proposal in reference to the affairs of Germany.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

To allay the anxiety felt by the friends of emigrants to Port Natal, arising out of the recent storms and consequent shipwrecks off the coast of the Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay, the emigration agent states that the "Conquering Hero," with 118 emigrants; the "Henrietta," with 187; and the "Minerva," with 297, had arrived, and all the passengers were safely landed: the latter vessel was lost after her arrival, but all the passengers were saved.

At Natal, the question of the increase of allotments to emigrants continued to occupy attention, and the unsettled state of public administration, arising from the alleged misdirected interference of the home and Cape Governments, had given rise to much discussion. A conveyance and agricultural company for the punctual and speedy transit of passengers, parcels, and merchandise, which the increasing traffic of the colony would shortly require, had been brought under consideration. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Pietermaritzburg on the night of the 21st of May. It had, however, occasioned no serious damage either to life or property.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Schleswig-Holstein Government has proposed to legalize the seizure of private papers and letters by post, and of the person in all cases of suspicion. On the 23rd ult. the Danes proceeded to the blockade of the river Eider, and expelled therefrom forty vessels of various nations. The Danes have now the whole of the sea-coast in their power from Eider northward, and they command all the channels west to the German Ocean. They have considerably strengthened their force in and about Fredericksstadt.

The King of Denmark and the Prince Ferdinand have left Copenhagen for Flensburg, where they intend to remain for a term of eight days.

AMERICA.

Intelligence from New York comes down to the 20th ult. Rumours of another intended attack on Cuba were exciting uneasiness, but government were prepared to meet and suppress any movement of the kind.

The House of Representatives had passed a bill appropriating 3,250,000 dollars to meet the investment under the American indemnity treaty.

The members from California have been admitted into both Houses of Congress, and have taken their seats. Colonel Fremont, one of the senators from California, has introduced a bill extending the laws and judiciary system of the United States over California, and appointing a surveyor of the public lands to reside there, and keep the peace between the whites and the Indians. The bill for abolishing the slave-trade in the district of Columbia has been the subject of several exciting debates in the Senate,

and had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 32 to 10. The bill for the delivery of fugitive slaves has passed the house by a vote of 109 to 75. It was supported by only three Whigs from the free states. Of the loco loco members from the free states there were twenty-six in its favour. A vote has been taken in the house for the reconsideration of the ad valorem tariff, by a majority of two. It is not probable that much more business would be transacted in Congress, as the close of the session had been arranged to take place on the 30th of September.

The intelligence from Texas is satisfactory. The action of Congress regarding the boundary of this state was as yet unknown there; but the action of her local Legislature had been more prudent than that of her bellicose Governor, who had threatened to make war on the United States, though his treasury contained but 34,000 dollars, and even that belonged to "the school fund." The "War Bill" is now known to have been lost, the boundary question was submitted to the people, and the Legislature has adjourned.

Lord Elgin, Governor of the Canadas, was in New York, having made the tour for the purpose of accompanying to Canada Lady Elgin and his family, who had been spending the last six weeks at a watering place in the vicinity. His lordship had previously visited the Saut St. Marie, where he spent several days, being received with the usual public and military ceremonies.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

HAYNAU'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS MALTREATMENT.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that he has gathered from the Baron's "own lips" an authentic account of what took place at Barclay's brewery. According to this statement Haynau had been three-quarters of an hour in the brewery before the assault upon him commenced, and that it originated, apparently, with the men themselves, though some of the clerks subsequently aided and abetted them. The Marshal tells an apocryphal tale of his own valour on the occasion, which is far more comical than cogent. It is that "his stick came in repeated contact with some hard substance, which he has good reason for believing (!) was the skull of a drayman." The flogging of Madame de Madersbach is, on the same authority, attributed to Captain Lichtenstein, and not to Marshal Haynau.

HAYNAU.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Vienna, on the 27th ult., says,—"General Haynau, who is staying at the Wilder Mann, a second-rate hotel here, dined with Baron Rothschild yesterday, and with Prince Schwarzenberg to-day." Again, "the Emperor of Russia has just sent to the General a grand cordon of the Order of St. Anne, of the first class." A letter from Hanover, dated September 19, says,—"In consequence of the disturbance which took place here during the stay of Baron Haynau, 36 persons have been arrested and condemned to pay very heavy fines. Among them are several foreigners, who are to be expelled from the country as soon as the fines are paid."

JOHN MITCHELL.—The *Kilkenny Journal* says,—"The last account of John Mitchell is supplied in an Australian paper, which announces the arrival of the *Neptune* convict-ship at Hobart Town, and states that John Mitchell had received his ticket of leave, and, on account of his delicate state of health, will be allowed to reside at Bothwell, where he can enjoy the society of John Martin. Terence Bellew M'Manus has obtained permission from the Government to reside at Lauceston."

A ROMAN PASQUINADE.—The walls of Rome have lately been covered with an amusing last sally of Pasquino, in manuscript. When read straight through the lines are treasonable; when read down, each division by itself, they are in the spirit of the most exalted papalino loyalty:—

<p>"Death to Mazzini The republic is Down with The domination of the people</p>	<p>Pio Nino For ever The mildest government Is that of the priests Priestly power For ever."</p>
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Reading straight down we find "Death to Mazzini," &c., but reading through both divisions we have "Death to Pio Nino, Mazzini for ever," and so on.

LORD ELGIN AND THE INDIAN TRIBES.—Lord Elgin has been making a most successful tour through the Western portion of Upper Canada. At Port Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron, he was presented with the following address by the Chippewa Indians:—

"To our Great Father, the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of British North America, &c."

"We, the Sachems and chief warriors of the Chippewa Indians on the River St. Clair, offer you our sincere and affectionate salutations, and rejoice at the opportunity now afforded of shaking hands with you. Great Father, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer renewed assurances of loyalty to our Great Mother, the Queen. Great Father, we acknowledge, with feelings of deep gratitude, the paternal solicitude which you have evinced on all occasions, to promote the red man's welfare, and we hope that the Indian Protection Bill will prove a blessing to the Indian tribes of the province. Great Father, your red children are encouraged to imitate the industry and enterprise of their white brethren, and we are happy to inform you that the majority of our people have reformed from the use of spirituous liquors, and we no longer depend upon the uncertainty of the chase, which for years past has afforded a precarious subsistence. We now cultivate the soil, which produces abundance of food, to sustain our women and children, and we are contented and happy. Great Father, we pray that the Great Spirit may protect and preserve you on your tour, which we hope may prove both pleasant and interesting. Port Sarnia, August 20, 1850."

The Governor-General then read the following reply:—

"Children, I rejoice to have this opportunity of meeting the Sachems and chief warriors of the Chippewa Indians on the river St. Clair, and I cordially shake hands with you. I accept with sincere pleasure the assurance of your loyalty and devotion to your Great Mother, the Queen, and I am gratified to find that you give me credit for an earnest desire to promote the red man's welfare. Children, my heart has been often gladdened by the reports of your industry and enterprise, which have reached me at the seat of government, and I have longed to visit you in order that I might, in person, witness your improvements. I rejoice now to receive from your own lips the assurance that the excellent habits which you have acquired, and towards which the exertions of pious men who have laboured among you have greatly contributed, have borne their natural fruit in your increased comfort, contentment, and independence. I thank you for invoking the protection of the Great Spirit for me on my tour, and I pray that heaven's best blessings may be bestowed on my red children."

It is said that Queen Isabella of Spain has signed the nomination of Prince Louis Napoleon, as Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and that the insignia of the Order are to be transmitted to him by the Spanish ambassador at Paris.

A number of the inhabitants of Malta are getting up a petition to the Queen praying for the removal of their present Governor, Mr. Moore O'Ferrall.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN FRANCE.—Great sensation has been caused at Tours, especially among the resident English, by the trial last week of the Count Forestier de Coubert, on the charge of enticing from her home a young girl, aged 14, Isabella Hamilton, daughter of an English clergyman resident at Tours. The rascal persuaded her to leave home, and sent her to Paris, he remaining behind to keep off suspicion. He wrote to a friend to meet her. In his letter he ridiculed the poor girl, and added further:—"I tell you that the father is an Englishman and a clergyman—two animals I detest, and who are, as it were, grafted one on the other expressly to take from me all sort of remorse." This fashionable scoundrel was married. He speaks of his wife in the same letter in these terms:—"My wife is better. Bretonneau is tending her as if she were his own child. She is surrounded with devoted attendants, has a good house, and her physician in ordinary is one of the princes of the science. What can I do more? I may allow myself this little gratification." The girl was recovered before the villain could join her. He was arrested and tried; and a French court who hated Englishmen, and would ruin their daughters, was, of course, acquitted by a French jury.

The Bishop of London preached at Paris on Sunday to a numerous congregation.

THE BALLOON-MANIA IN PARIS.—Undismayed by the melancholy catastrophe that befel Lieutenant Gale, the aeronauts continue to invent new modes of attracting spectators. Instead of Monsieur Poitevin ascending on horseback, it is Madame Poitevin who now performs that dangerous feat. There was an ascent on Sunday from the Hippodrome, when that lady, dressed in *Amazon*, mounted her white mare, her husband occupying the car. After having passed over Paris, and sailed amongst the clouds for a couple of hours, the adventurous couple descended safe and sound at some distance to the north of the capital.

A TOO-COMMON EVIL.—A Reading correspondent, who furnishes us with his name, and who states that the Freehold-land movement has been warmly espoused in that town, where a branch of the "Westminster Association" has been established, complains that the friends of the movement there have been subjected to a series of disappointments, in connexion with the public meetings of the society—once in the absence of two M.P.'s, who were to have attended a meeting; next in the non-appearance of a promised lecturer; and again, a few days ago. With respect to the last-named disappointment he says:—

During the last fortnight the walls of our town were again covered with a famous broadside, announcing another Freehold-land Soiree, on the 18th inst., when G. Thompson, Esq., M.P., would attend. On the 17th, another bill was issued, stating that the honourable member for the Tower Hamlets would be accompanied by Mr. James Taylor, of Birmingham. At the appointed time of meeting, multitudes flocked to the Hall, in expectation of hearing Mr. Thompson, whose former visits to this town have done much for the cause of reform and progress. But again we were doomed to disappointment—he was not present. The Secretary read a letter from him, in which he said that he found three different appointments made for him for the same evening, and as he could not be present at all, the friends at Reading must do without him.

On this our correspondent justly remarks:—

Now, sir, I think these facts prove there is bad management somewhere; where the fault lies, is not for me to say—whether with the local committee, the officers of the parent society, through whom these engagements are made, or with the gentlemen whose names are published to attract an audience, and then fail to appear—perhaps it will be most charitable to divide it between them. It is very difficult to induce even those who are connected with the great movements of the day, to believe that, in all things, "honesty is the best policy." How is it that there are three appointments made for the same gentleman for one night? One can scarcely imagine that these honourable gentlemen can consent for their names to be used by these societies merely as a "draw" to the public; if so, the officers and committees who make arrangements for public meetings should be careful not to publish any names but those who have positively engaged to attend—an engagement when once made should be honestly kept.

The Birmingham subscription to the Peel memorial amounts to £1,000.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

You are perhaps generally aware that on the morning of the last sitting of the Congress a gentleman of high respectability from Berlin applied to the bureau for permission to present a memorial signed by several distinguished individuals of that city. This memorial requested the Congress to investigate the merits of the controversy now pending between Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. On consideration, it was decided that such an investigation could not be entered upon without violating one of the rules which had been adopted for the regulation of the proceedings, and which proscribed any direct allusion to the political events of the day. Nevertheless, many of the members of the congress were inspired with an earnest desire that no favourable opportunity should be lost for interposing pacific counsels, with the hope of preventing the further effusion of blood, and of promoting an amicable adjustment of the difference.

Entertaining this hope, and disclaiming all intention of entering on the merits of the case, we ventured, solely on our own responsibility, to proceed to the theatre of the contest, for the purpose of entreating the contending parties to refer the whole question at issue to the decision of enlightened and impartial arbitrators, and thus to spare themselves the further infliction of the calamities and horrors of a war, which could never satisfactorily settle the matter in dispute, and which is contemplated with pain and sorrow by the friends of religion and humanity throughout the world.

In order to prevent any misapprehension in regard to the object of our voluntary mission, we embodied the views expressed in the preceding paragraphs in a written statement, intended to be presented in the first place to the authorities of Schleswig-Holstein. We arrived at Kiel on the evening of the 2nd of September, and the next day waited upon the President of the Representative Assembly and several members of that body, upon the Burgomaster, persons connected with the university, and other influential individuals, representing different classes of the community, and explained to them the object of our visit. Although a fixed determination was manifest to resist force by force to the last extremity, yet, without a single exception, they expressed their willingness to leave the whole question at issue to impartial arbitration.

On the following day, we proceeded to Rendsburg, the principal fortress in Holstein, and then the seat of the Schleswig-Holstein government; and waited upon the Stadtholders and other members of the government. They received us with great courtesy, and listened with serious attention to our written statement, and to the considerations and arguments which we urged in favour of arbitration, as an equitable and practicable mode of settling the existing difficulty. They replied that it was quite impossible for the government of the Duchies to make any proposition, and that we must distinctly understand, that we had no mission from them to the Danish government. But they added,

That they should be willing to refer the claims of the Duchies to the decision of enlightened and impartial arbitrators, provided Denmark would also submit its claims to the same tribunal, reserving for eventual arrangement the appointment, composition, and jurisdiction of the court.

We reduced this reply to writing, and afterwards submitted it to their examination, when they assented to its accuracy.

Having obtained this declaration from the Government of the Duchies, we left the next morning for Copenhagen, where we arrived on the 10th inst., after having been detained several days in quarantine.

We readily obtained separate interviews with the Prime Minister and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received us with great cordiality and kindness. We presented to them a written statement of the object of our mission, and of what had transpired at Rendsburg. We invited their especial attention to the treaty of alliance between Denmark and the Duchies, bearing date 1603, which was renewed in 1623, and confirmed at Travendahl in 1700, by which "the contracting parties bound themselves mutually to assist each other, and, with respect to any differences that might arise between them, they agreed to adjust them, not by means of arms, but by means of councillors constituted as arbitrators on the part of each, and disengaged from their oath of allegiance." We concluded our statement in these words:—

"We come as private individuals, invested with no political authority. But we know that we represent the convictions and sympathies of millions, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic; and we entreat the Danish Government, in the name of our common Christianity, to arrest the further slaughter of those to whom God has united them, not only by the ties of the universal brotherhood of man, but also by close affinity and neighbourhood, and whom they even consider as their own countrymen. We earnestly appeal to them to put an end to this unnatural and deplorable war, and to accept a mode of settlement which shall recognise and establish the just rights of both parties, and heal the breach which the sword has made between them." We added a few verbal remarks, and among others, to the effect that Denmark, by this mode of settlement, would release herself from those obligations to foreign diplomacy which might obstruct the full development of her free institutions.

Both the Ministers expressed their desire to effect a satisfactory and pacific arrangement. They said

they were sensible of the evils of the war, and were anxious to bring it to a speedy termination by an amicable mode of adjustment. At our last interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs he said, substantially, that if the Government of the Duchies would authorize a plan or basis of arbitration, the Danish Government would take it into immediate consideration. We subsequently received the declaration, that they accepted the principle of arbitration to the same extent that it was accepted by the Schleswig-Holstein Government at Rendsburg.

Having received this reply, we returned to Kiel, to communicate it to the Government of the Duchies, and to endeavour to induce a direct negotiation on the composition, appointment, and jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration. On the 23rd and 24th inst. we met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who authorized a plan of arbitration prescribed by the treaty between the two countries, to which we have referred. He also appointed a gentleman to meet any one whom the Danish Government should be willing to commission, for the purpose of agreeing upon the measures requisite to carry this plan into effect. Steps have been taken to bring these parties together as early as possible; and one of our number (Elihu Burritt) will remain at Hamburg for a few weeks, with a view of doing all in his power to facilitate and expedite this preliminary stage of negotiation.

Although you were in no way responsible for our voluntary mission, yet, as it originated in the memorial addressed to the Peace Congress from Berlin, and knowing the deep interest felt on the subject, we have deemed it right to lay this statement before you. There may yet be difficulties in the way of a final and satisfactory settlement between the contending parties; but we have great confidence that those with whom it now rests, will be able to bring it to a speedy and successful conclusion. And, indeed, it has filled us with astonishment, as well as sorrow, that this unnatural war, in which brother is arrayed against brother, and even father against son, should ever have been declared, or have continued so long, with men at the head of both governments who appear to feel strongly those obligations of humanity, and of the religion of Christ, which impose upon them the solemn duty to settle the difference by reason and justice, and not by an appeal to brute force. If such an arrangement be not now effected, we believe that it will be mainly attributable to the interference of the great European powers, contrary to the wish of one of the contending parties, as indicated in the London protocol of the 2nd of August—a document which has excited strong dissatisfaction in the minds of the inhabitants of the Duchies, and in which millions in other portions of Europe largely participate.

If the steps now in progress shall result in a pacific solution of this aggravated difficulty, we hope that the friends of peace will be encouraged to labour with renewed zeal and activity, to substitute, in every case of international controversy, the arbitration of reason, justice, and humanity, for the cruel and barbarous decision of the sword.

JOSEPH STURGES, England.
ELIHU BURRITT, United States.
FREDERIC WHEELER, England.

Hamburg, Sept. 25, 1850.

THE CITY REGISTER.—The revision of the Parliamentary registration for the City of London was completed on Wednesday last. The mode of statement by the daily journals is not clear, but it would seem that the Liberals made 43 successful claims, and 613 successful objections; the Conservatives 24 successful claims, and 624 successful objections. In the course of the mutual compliments with which the professional agents and the Revising Barrister concluded their business, it was stated that the lists have been prepared with an accuracy far beyond that shown by the overseers and vestry clerks in former years, and that far fewer objections are now made by the political agents than formerly, thanks to Mr. Mc Christie's energetic treatment of these sins.

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE PARKS.—The inhabitants of St. James's parish, Piccadilly, assembled in vestry meeting on Thursday, to consider the encroachments on St. James's and the Green Parks. Churchwarden Geesin presided; and Mr. Nelson, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Miley, and Mr. Pugh, were the speakers. Mr. Nelson feared that, as men of business, they could now do nothing to stop the works, but a check might be put on future proceedings; the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had deceived the Senate; so he gave notice of a motion calling on Parliament to require that the Commissioners do "give their notices and put in their plans of alterations, in accordance with the standing rules of Parliament."

HOMOEOPATHIC CONGRESS AT CHELTENHAM.—Large meetings connected with homoeopathy have taken place during the summer in the United States, in Paris, and in Germany. That at Cheltenham, although the first of the kind that has been convened in Great Britain, was attended by nearly forty practitioners from all parts of the country. Several travelled considerable distances, from Brighton, Glasgow, and the north, to be present; and two, Dr. Doune and Rosestein, from New York. The congress met at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham, on the 12th and 13th instant, where several able papers were read; followed by animated discussions. The proceedings closed on the second day, with a dinner preceded over by Dr. Chapman, of London. The homoeopathic congress for next year was fixed to be held in July, in London, on account of the Great Exhibition of 1851.—*Correspondent of the Essex Herald.*

IRELAND.

THE JUDICIAL CHANGES are now authoritatively announced. Mr. Attorney-General Monahan becomes Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the room of the late Judge Doherty; and Mr. Solicitor-General is promoted to be Attorney-General. The delay in determination is ascribed to the ineffectual efforts of Mr. Baldwin, late law-adviser at the Castle, to throw up his recently accepted appointment as judge in the Insolvency Court and secure the place vacant by the rise of Mr. Hatchell. The new Solicitor-General for Ireland is Mr. Henry Hughes, an eminent equity lawyer; he is a Roman Catholic, but has never been mixed up with politics. His appointment is a popular one with all parties in Ireland.

THE NEW COLLEGES.—The *Dublin Evening Post* persists, on behalf of "the Castle," in its belief that the Pope will not denounce the Colleges:—"We repeat it—a full moiety, if not the majority, of the Catholic bishops repudiate the notion that they have denounced the Queen's Colleges and system of national education. The lay Catholics of Ireland agree with the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Dublin and the full moiety of the Catholic prelates. . . . The Pope has acceded to the French system, and it is simply ridiculous to pretend that the head of the Catholic Church will repudiate the much more Catholic system of Ireland."

MR. SERJEANT MURPHY, "having received confirmation from Mr. Fagan of his intention to retire as soon as the new registry shall be available," has announced his intention to commence his canvass of the constituency of Cork in the course of a few days.

RAILWAY EXCURSION-TRAINS are now all the vogue in Ireland; the companies running them on Saturdays and Sundays on a large scale.

THE IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY.—A model station for carrying into effect the benevolent objects of the Irish Amelioration Society, has been opened at Derrymullen, in the county of Kildare. The spot selected affords excellent facility for the manufacture of peat fuel and charcoal, being a portion of the bog of Allen, and situated moreover on the banks of the Grand Canal, within twenty-five miles of Dublin. The raw material is abundant, while the means of exportation are easily accessible. The station consists of three wooden houses, no weightier structures on so loose a soil being considered practicable. One house is fitted up with furnaces for making the charcoal, and a machine for grinding it; the other buildings are not yet completed. The operation of cutting peat is carried on at the rear of the station by a large number of men, women, and boys, and is performed with great exactness. The material is made into small square blocks, which are removed, when sufficiently dry, by tramway to the mouth of a triangular retort. This retort is about twenty-eight feet in length; but others much smaller, and of pyramidal shape, are used. The peat is allowed to burn in the retort until the hydrogen has escaped, when a quantity of water is let in at the bottom of the retort, which flows about the charred peat, excluding the air, and preventing the carbon from evaporating. The peat, having taken two hours to burn, is about as long in cooling; the water is then withdrawn, and the residuum of charcoal is removed to a grinding machine, where it is reduced to powder, and ultimately placed in bags for exportation. The coarsest kind is used for firing; the next for deodorizing and sanitary purposes; the third description for surgical operations; and the fourth for metal castings. At the opening of the station, on September 19, a great number of visitors were present, and some speeches made. The chief points elicited were, that there are three millions of acres of hitherto useless bog in Ireland, every portion of which may be converted into charcoal of a far more generally available kind than that made from wood, and at a much less cost; that the willingness of the Irish peasantry to work under fair encouragement is proved by the beneficial change in their condition in the course of this experiment; and that the demand for peat-charcoal is already very great and must increase—an order from the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers for the supply of an immense quantity having been made, and an intimation given that two millions of tons yearly will be required for London alone.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A paragraph having appeared in the *Scottish Press*, to the effect that Mr. Stuart Wortley will not re-introduce into the Lower House the bill to legalize marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, we (*Sun*) are glad to hear, for the sake of the many thousands interested in the subject, that that gentleman has arranged with Lord St. Germans for its early introduction in the House of Lords. As the Lord Advocate of Scotland has expressed his opinion that these marriages are already legal there, we understand the bill of 1851 will not extend to that country. No fewer than 107,000 persons petitioned last session in favour of these marriages, and they are still of constant occurrence. It is unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that, after the successful result of two sessions in the Lower House, where 320 members have in different stages supported the measure, agitation on this subject can cease until the Act of 1835 has been repealed.

THE MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER has lowered his Cheshire rents ten per cent., and presented his tenants with £5000 worth of bone manure.

THE LATE POOLE ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Poole, Sept. 26th.

Our Poole election is now fairly over, and Mr. Seymour—the Whig and Free-trade candidate—has beaten his opponent, Mr. Savage, the Protectionist, by some 19 or 20 votes. The polling took place last Tuesday; and, on the same evening, the sheriff declared the former gentleman duly elected, and that, too, by a majority which the honourable gentleman could never have anticipated.

At one time it really seemed as if there would be no limit to the number of aspirants after the honour of representing us in Parliament; for, besides several talked of, we had no less than five who issued addresses to the electors. Out of this list two only mustered courage to go to the poll; one never appeared personally, another came and told us that he would not divide the Liberal interest!! and the last, after an unsuccessful canvass, left the ungrateful town as a rejected candidate for the second time. Judging from the quiet and peaceful state of the borough, and the absence of that riot and drunkenness usually attendant on such occasions, it did not appear as if the people were much interested in the result; and had it not been for the almost constant issue of bills, placards, and songs, by both parties, there would not have been much to remind us that an election was at hand. However, on Monday, the day of nomination, a change took place; from an early hour the town was a scene of bustle and confusion, and about nine o'clock the partisans of each gentleman began to prepare for their march, when, between music, flags, party emblems, and the noise and shouting of hired bawlers and ragged urchins, one would have imagined it was their intention to make up for the dulness and inactivity of the past week or two. As soon as the two parties reached the spot where the hustings was erected, it was evident that a storm was brewing, and in a short time they proceeded from words to deeds; and although amusing at times, it was upon the whole a most disgraceful affair. The continual fighting and uproar around the platform rendered it impossible to hear what was said by those who took part in the proceedings, and, unfortunately for those gentlemen, their position rendered them prominent objects for attack, as they were all, without exception, pelted with missiles of various kinds, such as black bread, apples, stones, turnips, potatoes, and eggs—the last article making rather dirty impressions on those they happened to come in contact with; at last flour was brought into requisition, and as there had just been a drizzling rain, it adhered to the dress like paste, so that the gentlemen on the hustings very soon looked as if they had decked themselves out in a suit of drab for the occasion; indeed, it is impossible to give anything like a description of the shameful, and at times laughable scenes.

But, in writing you at present I have a different object in view, and that is to say that an effort was made by a few individuals, of a class considered "crochety" by thorough-going Whigs, to adopt a plan recommended in your paper some time ago. Having faith in its practicability and efficiency, I thought I would inform you that there were a few "impracticables" in Poole, who dared to think for themselves—yes, and act out their thoughts too. Two or three of the Nonconformist electors, not feeling satisfied with Mr. Seymour's address, and especially that portion of it relative to ecclesiastical matters, determined to stand aloof, when nothing was to be gained by his return but a mere party victory. However, four or five days previous to the election, thinking that the present contest afforded an excellent opportunity for Dissenters to bear testimony to the truth of their principles, they endeavoured to get as many as possible to join them in withholding their votes, unless Mr. S. could satisfactorily explain his opinions on these subjects. Now to those persons acquainted with the large Nonconforming interest in Poole, there might appear but little difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number to adopt such a course, and for once teach the Whigs a useful lesson; but they may rest assured it is no easy task, for between partial and full promises, dread of Toryism, and hopes of improvement in the favourite, but very few are prepared to take what they call such an extreme step! at least, such was the experience of those who made the effort in this instance, for whilst they listened to loud professions of attachment to distinctive principles, and, in many cases, an approval of the plan proposed, only some seven or eight could be found willing to pledge themselves to each other, to refrain from voting on the before-mentioned grounds.

A rumour of this arrangement having reached Mr. Seymour, or some of his friends, one of them suggested an interview, stating that he thought Mr. Seymour's explanation would be such as to meet with approval. As it did not take place on the Friday, it was determined, on the following morning, to have certain questions printed, and send them to the liberal electors, requesting them to obtain satisfactory answers to them before recording their votes. The following is a copy of the handbill in question:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF POOLE.

The friends of religious freedom amongst the electors of the Borough of Poole, are respectfully invited to consider whether the time is not come for making their distinctive principles more fully known than they have yet been, and whether they ought not to endeavour to obtain a satisfactory reply to the following questions, before their votes are recorded.

1.—Will you support, by your vote and influence, the

removal of all restrictions on trade and commerce, and the full development of the principles of FREE TRADE?

2.—Will you support, by your vote and influence, such an extension and modification of the franchise as will secure a fuller and fairer representation of the people?

3.—Will you vote for shortening the duration of Parliaments?

4.—Will you vote for and advocate the reduction, by all wise and just means, of our present excessive national expenditure and taxation,—and a more fair apportionment of the burthen of taxation between the poor and rich?

5.—Will you vote for the speedy abolition of Church-rates, and against their imposition on Dissenters in any other shape?

6.—Will you oppose the continuance of the *Regium Donum*?

7.—Will you oppose any new and additional grant of public money for the support of religious worship, or religious instruction in connexion with any church or sect, in any part of the British empire?

8.—Will you oppose the augmentation of government patronage generally; and, more especially, the placing of popular education under the control of the executive government?

Poole, September 21, 1850.

It was ultimately arranged that a meeting should take place in the afternoon between these gentlemen and Mr. Seymour. At the time appointed, eight of the disaffected were present, to hear Mr. Seymour's answers to the questions, which cannot, I think, be considered very stringent ones. He got on tolerably well with four of them; at the fifth he faltered a little, but at last got over it; as to the sixth, he candidly acknowledged he did not know what it referred to! And the two last he could not understand; only he thought they (his questioners) were making "much ado about nothing." As to the State granting money for religious worship or instruction, he could not see that any principle was involved in it, and therefore he would "not promise to oppose all grants of money for such purposes;" besides, he did "not intend pledging himself to any course, as he did not wish to be a delegate, but a representative"—adding, what I am sure all who heard him must acknowledge to be true, that he knew "very little about such matters, and it was folly to expect he could tell what course he would adopt!" After several unsuccessful efforts to get favourable answers, the conference closed, and, from appearances, rather unsatisfactorily to some of the party, who did not seem to anticipate such a result. This being the case, it was thought best to cancel the agreement, and allow every one to act as he thought proper in the circumstances.

Four of the number still adhered to the plan, and held out long enough to prove its power; for although it was but very imperfectly put into force, yet it was attended with partial success; and had the number been thirty or forty, as it should have been, instead of three or four, Mr. Seymour must have submitted, or else made way for a more liberal and better qualified man. Owing to the large number of voters who were known to hold out for the highest bidder, there was great uncertainty as to which of the two would stand highest on the poll; and, no doubt, Mr. Seymour began to feel rather anxious as the critical time approached, and thought it prudent to yield a little, if he could, by so doing, gain a vote or two; consequently, he transmitted to the "stubborn remnant" a statement of what he would do (a copy of which I have also enclosed); which, though far from being what it should be, induced three to vote in his favour, the fourth being out of town; but had he been present, he must still have persisted in standing out. So, in the end, there was but one of the original party left. I have no doubt, had Mr. Seymour been certain of such a majority, he would not have taken so much trouble to win over those who stood out, but supposed necessity spurred him to the task. The following is the statement in question:—

With my present views, I should oppose any new grant of public money for the endowment of any religion, or for the support of sectarian education, in which all sects and parties cannot participate, by reason of a particular form of religious instruction being imposed.

I feel satisfied, that if Dissenters could be but persuaded to act out such a plan, their complaints would soon receive more attention from our present Government, and my Lord John would soon learn to treat them with more respect than he has been in the habit of doing of late.

I trust that the Nonconformists, not only in Poole, but in every other constituency, will awake to a sense of their true position; that they will shake themselves clear of that dread of Toryism which drives them into the service of mere cliques; that they will no longer view ignorance of those truths they hold so dear, as a qualification in any candidate for their suffrages; but that they will look out for men who will really represent them—men of action as well as thought; and whose principles and intelligence fit them for contending with the great error—union of Church and State.

A. V. P.

A BANKRUPT BOROUGH.—At the Ruthin County Court, on Saturday week, W. Pierce brought an action against the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Ruthin, to recover the sum of £11 3s., the balance of an account owing for lighting the town with the self-generating gas. Mr. Adams, solicitor, appeared for plaintiff, and stated that the mayor and corporation craved time, as they were not yet in a position to pay the amount in full. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and a month's time allowed for payment.—*Chester Chronicle*.

A MAN, who had been sent to Exeter gaol on a charge of horse-stealing, has committed suicide, by hanging himself in his cell.

JENNY LIND IN NEW YORK.

The enthusiasm for Jenny Lind continued unabated. At the auction of tickets, the price of the first ticket was 225 dollars, or about £45, the purchaser being a hatter living next door to the Irving House: his bargain, if not done on commission for Mr. Barnum himself, was no doubt as much made to advertise himself as to give vent to his uncontrollable devotion for the Nightingale. Indeed, he is said to have declared his hope that the "spec." will return him 1,000 dollars for the 225 he adventured. The succeeding prices were 25 dollars, 20 dollars, and so on in regular decrease down to 5 dollars. The furor of the citizens has a high money exponent, however, even when reduced to an average: 1,429 tickets were sold on the first day, at an average price of 6 dollars 38 cents—about 24s. 6d.; and 3,055 tickets were sold on the second day of the auction, at an average of 5 dollars a piece, or rather more than £1. Among the matters of gossip is a story, that a fortunate young citizen is "letting out to kiss" a glove of Mademoiselle Jenny's, which he got by good chance, or by successful intrigue among her domestics: he charges 1 dollar for the moderate bliss of an outside kiss, and 2 dollars for the perfect ecstasy of an inside kiss: he is "rapidly making a Californian fortune," add the accounts, with implicit gallantry. "From morn till dewy eve," says the *Weekly Herald*, "the Irving House was crowded with human beings within and without; and the steam-boats and railway-trains were loaded with passengers coming to this metropolis to see the Swede. Even the clergy and bishops are running to see her." Dr. Cummings, a splendid orator on the slavery question, had already been at her with some school-girls and a six-dollar bouquet: of course, he expected a concert for his school. At 12 o'clock Bishop Hughes paid his devoirs, and "laid on the flattering unction in the most delicate manner. Jenny Lind felt highly honoured with a visit from so distinguished a Churchman."

Next came Major Woodhall, to tender the enchantress the welcome of the city of New York; and then proceeded to shower compliments on Mademoiselle. He said, "We have heard Malibran and other singers, but we all know you are the Queen of Song."

Jenny Lind (interrupting him): "You frighten me. Everybody frightens me with too much praise. I fear I shall never come up to the expectations formed of me. I have been spoiled with flattery twice before, and I fear I shall be spoiled again."

Mayor: "We know that you are accustomed to this, and that it cannot injure you. We think you worthy of it."

Jenny Lind: "No; it is always new to me. I cannot accustom myself to it. There is too much friendship shown me. I am full of imperfections; and if you continue to flatter me in this way, I shall tremble when I come to sing."

"It is quite evident," says the *Weekly Herald*, with Republican taste and free enlightenment finely blended, "that Miss Lind, who is made of a mould peculiarly sensitive and susceptible of applause, was overwhelmed with the praises lavished upon her by the two distinguished individuals who had thus visited her in succession. Her cheek was mantled with blushes."

At one of the rehearsals for the first concert, an incident of political association occurred. Mademoiselle Lind had not gone through half a dozen notes of the "Casta diva," when the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance startled her into a momentary pause. Smilingly recovering herself, she went on again; but was again stopped dead by a second boom. Again she smiled, but would not proceed—"she had to give it up." It turned out to be the firing of the hundred guns from the battery in celebration of the admission of California into the sisterhood of States. During the firing, two or three wreaths of the smoke from the guns were borne right over Castle Garden, and had a very pretty effect. When she was informed of the cause of the interruption, she said it was to her a very agreeable interruption, as it was for the good of the country.

By the latest advices, Jenny Lind's first concert, on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th, realized £5,200 sterling, and the enthusiasm of the spectators and auditors was almost indescribable. Mademoiselle Lind subsequently presented £200 to the Musical Fund Society, which made her a life-member in return. MM. Loder and Benedict received similar honour, and M. Benedict, in replying, proclaimed that in Europe he should speak of the New York orchestra as second to none. The fruits of the second concert were £4,400. The third was to take place on the 18th, when Mademoiselle Lind would sing the "Herdsmen's Mountain Song." She was living in a quiet secluded manner at the New York Hotel. She rode out every evening with her cousin and secretary. Invitations of all sorts were constantly coming for her, but she declined almost all. In compliance with the earnest desire of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, Mr. Barnum had come to the determination of abandoning the sale of tickets by auction in future, at least while the concerts were given in Castle Garden, and to reduce the prices 25 per cent. on the average, while one class of seats were to be reduced to 2 dols., and promenade tickets to 1 dol. Jenny Lind had appropriated her share of the avails of the first concert to several charitable institutions in New York. The whole of her receipts in America, it was said, were to be devoted to the establishment of free schools in Sweden and Norway.

The cattle-dealers and farmers of Glasgow are devising measures to establish a new cattle-market beyond the bounds of the municipality.

WRECK OF THE "SUPERB" STEAMER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

In our last number we announced the wreck of the "Polka" steamer on the Minquiers Rocks, on the coast of France. Before another week had elapsed, another steamer was wrecked on the same group of rocks, and with a lamentable loss of life. The "Superb" left St. Malo for Jersey at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is said that the master, Priaulx, approached more than usually near to the Minquiers, that the passengers might see the wreck of the "Polka;" the consequence was, that the vessel struck on the Matrielle, a sunken rock, stove a hole in her bottom, and immediately filled. Had there been any proper command, all the people might have been saved, as the steamer did not actually sink, and the fore-end was high and dry. But a rush was made to the boats. Priaulx, the master, was the second to abandon the ship; jumping into the first boat with a few other men, and thus increasing the consternation of the passengers. The second boat was lowered, filled with people, and pushed off; then it was discovered that the plugs were out of the bottom, the water rushing in, and that there were no oars; the people found, to their horror, that they must perish in smooth water: the boat gradually sank. The master's boat was capsized, but he got back to the steamer. The tide was falling, and the vessel was soon left high and dry. Nine persons had perished by the filling of the second boat, and two children were jerked into the sea when the "Superb" struck—children of Mr. Jackson, a gentleman who was wrecked in the Polka, and who was talking with the children when they were plunged into the sea and drowned before his eyes; he and his wife perished in the second boat. Signals of distress were hoisted, and these were observed at Jersey; the "Collier" steamer, from Shoreham, was hailed by a boat when about to enter St. Helier's, and immediately proceeded to the rocks. She took all the survivors—about forty—from the wreck, and brought them to St. Helier's. Mr. Duke, the master of the "Collier," was immediately presented by the inhabitants of the town with a silver cup. In contrast to Priaulx's conduct, the bravery of one of the boys on board the vessel is striking. "It is due to a lad, one of the crew," says the account, "to mention that he behaved with great gallantry and courage. When others were giving way to despair, he set to work to make a raft, which he accomplished in less than half an hour. He also ascended to the masthead to give signals. We regret we cannot give his name; but he was saved." The *Jersey Sun* says, that had the captain remained on board, and order been maintained, the passengers being persuaded to keep at the fore-end of the vessel, no one need have had "even a wet foot;" but the anxiety to reach the boats caused the swamping. "We quote," says our contemporary, "from practical and scientific observation, when we state, that the rent in the vessel's side shows, beyond all cavil, that she was never fit for sea service. She was a river boat and nothing more; the thickness of her plates being only three-sixteenths of an inch. Well may we ask, will the public be safe, even in calm weather and broad daylight, until searching scrutiny is provided by law for their protection?"

The deaths by the wreck of the "Superb" were more numerous than was at first believed. "Upon a comparison of the passenger-list of the vessel with the names of those saved, it has been ascertained that at least seventeen persons have been lost; and from inquiries which have been made, it is feared that in addition to those, there were four other sufferers. Mr. Willis and niece, Mr. Pinson, Mrs. Baker and child, and a native of Jersey, name unknown, were amongst those drowned." The wrecked vessel remained high and dry on the rocks for a tide or two; but has now slid down the rock's side, and disappeared in deep water. An inquiry has been commenced, but has not yet terminated.

RAGGED DORMITORY.—The first report of "The London Ragged Dormitory" has just been published. It is an institution, established under the patronage of Lord Ashley, the president, for the purpose of receiving a limited number of male thieves, or vagrants, from the age of sixteen to twenty years, or special cases above that age, who are anxious to reform, but, being destitute of friends or a home, or their friends being worthless, and having no provision made for them when sent from prison, are obliged (although reluctantly) again to resort to begging or stealing for a miserable existence. There is no restriction as to parish or district. Every applicant undergoes a strict investigation of his past life, and, if found to be a suitable candidate, is admitted into the receiving-room, on probation, for a fortnight, and may attend the school during school hours. He only receives one pound of bread per day during the period of his probation. At the expiration of the fortnight he is fully admitted to the benefit of the institution. Should there be any doubt of his sincerity, even after he has completed his probation, and been admitted, he will be kept on low diet another fortnight. It is therefore useless for any one to apply who is not truly tired of the miserable life he is leading, and also willing to work and make himself generally useful. The inmates are not allowed to associate or form acquaintance with loose characters in or out of the neighbourhood neither to correspond by letter or otherwise, without first having the sanction of the governor. Should money be given to the inmates it will be deposited in the governor's hands, who will see that no improper use is made of it. Quarrelling, fighting, and

swearing, are prohibited; and clothing is not given, but lent to the inmates. They are fully employed; but there are times set apart for education, religious exercises and duties, and exercise. Since the institution has been established there have been 163 applications for admission; 76 have been admitted from the streets, 13 from various prisons (recommended by the chaplains), 23 did not complete their probation, 4 were dismissed for misconduct, 3 absconded after completing their probation, 5 were dismissed for want of funds, 2 restored to their friends, 2 filling situations in England, 15 emigrated to Australia, 5 to the United States, 30 at present in the institution. The report considers this as a highly successful experiment, and requests pecuniary aid, as well as gifts of cast-off clothing and books.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 2, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The message which the President will deliver at the re-opening of the Chambers is preparing at the Elysée. It appears certain that the cabinet, founding its conduct on the wishes expressed by the Councils-General, will bring before the Chamber the question of a prompt revision of the Constitution.—M. Frederic Bastiat has died at Nice.—The *Bulletin de Paris* states that M. Lucien Murat has left Paris for Turin, charged by the President of the republic to try to arrange the difference between Piedmont and the Court of Rome.

PIEDMONT AND ROME.—Letters from Turin of the 27th ult. announce that the Archbishop M. G. Franzoni has been condemned by the Criminal Court convened on the application of the Attorney-General to be banished from the kingdom, and that the property of the Archbishop will be seized. This sentence was pronounced by the Judges by a majority of 13 out of 14. The news of the sentence being carried into execution, as announced by the *Concordia*, is considered premature. It is rumoured that the intrigues of the Jesuits have produced a Ministerial crisis in Piedmont, and that the Ministers have offered their resignation. This rumour is given in a semi-official way by the *Paris Moniteur*, which adds, that the motive of the cabinet in retiring is to leave to new men the negotiation of a compromise with the Holy See.

HESSE CASSL.—It is stated that the Austrian diplomatists at Frankfort insist on the removal of M. Hasenpflug, whose private character, they protest, will always tend to place the Elector in a false position. Lieutenant-General Bauer, who has resigned the chief command of the Hessian troops, is to be succeeded by Major-General Haynau, the father of the Hessian Secretary-at-War. The standing Committee of the Diet has addressed a petition and remonstrance to the Elector.

DEATH OF DR. JUDSON, THE BURMESE MISSIONARY.—This veteran Christian missionary has ceased from his labours, and gone, we doubt not, to his reward and rest in heaven. By the overland mail from India, the painful intelligence has reached the Missionary Rooms, of the decease of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D.D., senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He died on the 12th of April last, on board the French barque, "Aristide Marie," of Bordeaux, bound for the Isle of Bourbon, at the age 62. Dr. Judson left Moulmein on the 8th of April, accompanied by Mr. T. S. Ranney, in compliance with the direction of his physician. Mrs. J. would have gone with her husband, but it was at the hazard of her life, and he would not consent. For a day or two hope and fear alternated, but before the pilot left the vessel, he felt so much revived as to dictate a message to Mrs. Judson, expressing a confident belief that he would recover. Scarcely, however, had the pilot got off, when he relapsed, and suffered great pain, which continued till he was released by death. He was buried in the sea on the same evening, in latitude 13 deg. North, longitude 93 deg. East, within the range of islands that run down to the Straits of Malacca, within nine days after the embarkation. Dr. Judson embarked for the East in 1812, and has thus been more than thirty-eight years in this missionary service, chiefly in connexion with the Baptist denomination. At Burmah he remained, with scarcely an interval of relaxation, for nearly forty years. His efforts and sufferings in the prosecution of his mission are well known. He was a man of high and resolute courage, of remarkable self-reliance, of more than common mental ability, and of devotion to the performance of his duty, almost without a parallel in modern times. He had all the elements of a hero in his composition; and whoever would look for a rare specimen of a life consecrated to noble, ideal aims, inspired with an elevated and almost romantic self-devotion, and daily exercising a valiant energy more difficult of attainment than that which animates the soldier amid the smoke of battle, must contemplate the strange and beautiful history of the lion-hearted missionary of Burmah.—*New York Evangelist*.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS.—The daily papers have been publishing the despatches received from the officers composing Sir John Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. They contain a report very loosely worded, the credibility of which is doubted by them, to the effect that Sir J. Franklin and his companions had been killed. Its purport was as follows:—That in the winter of 1846, when the

snow was falling, two ships were broken by the ice a good way off in the direction of Cape Dudley Digges, and afterwards burned by a fierce and numerous tribe of natives; that the ships in question were not whalers, and that epaulettes were worn by some of the white men; that a part of the crews were drowned, that the remainder were some time in huts or tents apart from the natives, that they had guns, but no balls, and that being in a weak and exhausted condition, they were subsequently killed by the natives with darts or arrows. Such is the interpretation of an account given by the Esquimaux, and translated by John Smith, captain's steward of the "Prince Albert," who is said to have "understood a little of the language." We have not room to go into a criticism of the facts and probabilities of the case, but subjoin the conclusion of the *Times*, which, after a clear statement of the evidence on both sides, says:—"On the whole, there seems every reason to concur in the clear opinion of the inquirers on the spot, that the circumstantial narrative of the two lost crews is without any foundation in fact, though whether the fabrication or misconception be due to the native informants, to the native interpreter, to John Smith, or to the Dane, may be points not readily ascertainable."

DREADFUL MURDER OF A CLERGYMAN AT FRIMLEY-GROVE.—Early on Saturday morning last the house of the Rev. G. E. Hollest, perpetual curate of Frimley, a small hamlet near the Farnborough station of the South-western Railway, was broken into by burglars. Mr. Hollest and his wife were together awakened out of a sound sleep about three o'clock on Saturday morning, by a sudden increase of light in their apartment and a noise of footsteps. On looking up they saw two masked figures standing at the foot of their bed, but so little suspicion of danger had the reverend gentleman, that his first impression was that his sons were playing him a trick, and in playful terms he chided them, and told them to begone to bed and not play jokes with him at that hour of the night. Mrs. Hollest, with a quicker perception of danger, at once saw the dreadful truth, and screamed aloud. The miscreants instantly seized Mr. and Mrs. Hollest, and with pistols pointed at their heads, declared that if they made the slightest noise they would blow their brains out. Mrs. Hollest, notwithstanding the imminent peril she was in, struggled hard, and at length succeeded in slipping out of bed and seizing a bell-rope, upon which her assailant rushed round to the side of the bed and threw himself upon her with such force as to snap the bell-rope asunder. The fellow continued to stand over her with his pistol pointed to her face, and she states that she fully expected to be shot dead every moment. Mr. Hollest, who, although 54 years of age, was a very strong and active man, on discovering how matters stood, struggled with the villain, who stood over him, and at length got out of bed, and was in the act of stooping down to reach the poker from the fire-place, when his assailant fired at him and wounded him in the abdomen. The unfortunate gentleman was not aware at first that he had been struck, and continued to grapple with the fellow, endeavouring by every means in his power to prevent his escape. The report of the pistol at this moment appears to have alarmed the miscreant who was standing over Mrs. Hollest, and he left her for a moment and joined his companion. This courageous woman, nothing daunted by the fright she had undergone, on finding herself released rushed to the fire-place, and seizing a large hand-bell swung it to and fro several times. This had the effect of alarming the burglars, who almost immediately left the apartment, and descending the staircase ran out of the house by the front door. Mr. Hollest, as soon as he was released from his assailant, ran into an adjoining apartment and snatched up a gun which he always kept loaded. Descending the staircase with the gun in his hand, he distinctly saw three men running across the lawn, and, without taking any direct aim, he fired amongst the group, as it appears, without effect. Persons were soon on the premises, and medical aid procured. Mr. Hollest's wound, however, proved too serious for the aid of the physician. After lingering in great suffering, he expired in a state of almost unconscious exhaustion, at 20 minutes after 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. On the same evening, at the Rose and Crown beer-shop in Guildford, three young men of bad character—two of whom, at least, are shown to have been at Frimley during the past week, and one of them is known to have had some conversation with the deceased while endeavouring to dispose of some earthenware dishes—were apprehended. The reputed names of these men are Miram Smith, James Jones, and Levi Harwood. They are all well-known to the local police as expert thieves, and each of them has been several times in custody. Two of them were identified at the inquest by a servant girl, who saw them at Frimley about half-past 12 on Friday night last. The inquiry has been adjourned for a week.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

Our Market is without alteration to-day, and Monday's prices are supported for everything of good quality and condition. The Foreign supplies, though not very large, keep the market well provided, and are fully sufficient for the demand, as Millers, &c. only buy from hand to mouth. Ireland has sent us 4,500 quarters of Oats—a larger quantity than has been the case for a long time.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,250 qrs.; Foreign 8,310 qrs. Barley—English, 310 qrs.; Foreign, 1,300 qrs. Oats—English, 500 qrs.; Irish, 4,500 qrs.; Foreign, 8,000 qrs. Flour—English, 750 sacks; Foreign, 3,670 sacks and barrels.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects.

The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we must detain the letter of "A Thorough Nonconformist" till our next number.

The report anent "the celebrated Doctor" may or may not be true—but to give publicity to it would be ill-natured.

"Philemon." When we can find space.

"A Young Tradesman." Gilbert's "Treatise on Banking," is the best work which has been written on that subject.

"P. B." Apply to Mr. Joseph Bentley, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row.

"A Gas Consumer." The paragraph in question was copied from another paper.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1850.

SUMMARY.

UNDER the reign of dulness ordinary incidents take the rank of events, and present themselves for record and comment with the consciousness that they have no better. Country-town elections, municipal debates, agricultural dinners, in busier times contemptuously overlooked or pushed aside, are welcome now as the text for a few remarks. The Protectionists were confidently reckoned upon as food for sport; but they, too, seem to have sunk under the common somnolence. As it is, deserving topics get a chance of notice that they would not were more pretentious matter afoot.

Precedence, of course, to royalty. From her retirement, if ever she can find it, news of her Majesty's health and pleasure is good news. This week her listening to a popular Presbyterian preacher is the novelty of gossip. Dr. Cumming, it seems, was fetched from London to Balmoral to give royal ears a justification of his renown—by the influence, we suppose, of the Premier, whose Scottish wife is said to be a frequenter of Crown-court-kirk. Pity that the Queen cannot hear whom and where she will—that she must cross the Tweed in order to sit, without scandal, at the feet of a Genevan doctor. The sermon is lauded in some circles for its faithful evangelicism and full exposition of the gospel; but is not that an unkind reflection on the propensity of preachers to preach to please? The Bishop of Exeter's flouting the royal supremacy is a circumstance to couple with this, and suggests its own moral.

The Poole election, the Bishop and council of Norwich, and the municipal election at Newcastle, are a leash of occurrences creditable to our Nonconformist friends in those places respectively. The first is described at length, by an actor in it, in another column. A knot of Nonconformist electors resolved to act upon the principle we have so often urged—that of bringing the Liberal candidate to their terms, or refusing him their votes. How the resolution spread from one or two to eight—how the candidate confessed his ignorance of what they wanted, and consented, at length, in phrases of transparent insincerity, to the required concession—and how but one was shrewd or faithful enough to withhold his vote—is only too fair an illustration, we fear, of the general relation of candidates to electors. The more honour to those who, despising the imputation of impracticableness and more material cost, preserve their consistency unsullied to the last! In the old cathedral city of Norwich, a corporation address to the new bishop of that diocese was proposed, and resisted by Mr. Pigg and Mr. Tillett, on the common-sense ground, that no such corporate civility could be shown to the newly-appointed minister of any Nonconformist church. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the election of a town councillor was signalized by a brisk catechising respecting the appropriation of municipal funds to sectarian purposes; and the candidate who opposed such misappropriation was returned. On such occasions as these, unimportant as they appear, much good may be effected.

Our Cambrian fellow-subjects have been celebrating their triennial festival with an enthusiasm as mysterious to Saxon minds as their language is unpronounceable by Saxon tongues. The preservation of national usages, with whatever of antiquated pageantry, is intelligible and laudable; but to keep alive a language which is embalmed by no literature—a language that converts the familiar name of "Evan Evans" into "Ynawr Gydodyn"—is penning a people up into barbarism.

But we forbear, remembering that the "genus irritabile" is the description of a nation of bards.

A graver subject demands brief notice. The "Superb" steamer, in passing from St. Malo to St. Helier's, Jersey, yesterday week, struck on a shoal of rocks in mid-passage. The captain, whose insane desire to abbreviate the run, occasioned the accident, aggravated his fault by shamefully dropping into one of the boats, his affrighted passengers naturally throwing themselves into the other—which, its holes unplugged, instantly went down in a sea smooth as glass. The receding tide left the vessel high and dry, and those who had the presence of mind to remain on, or return to it, were safely taken off. The eleven lives lost invoke strict investigation and a severe award. This reckless perilling of life becomes more criminal as facilities for voyaging increase.

From Ireland, no news is good news. But there is the news of positive good—the growing strength of the Tenant-right movement, and the commencement of operations by the Irish Amelioration Society. This latter looks for the regeneration of Ireland from the conversion of her bog-turf into fuel-peat—a feasible looking project, spite of its inviting the pun upon "all ending in smoke."

A semi-foreign topic may appropriately close this domestic retrospect. Elsewhere will be found a letter from Messrs. Sturge, Burritt, and Wheeler, respecting their intervention in the affairs of Denmark and the Duchies. The document is its own apology. It will take place, with some future historian, above many state-papers. It displays a wisdom equal to the benevolence of the enterprise. There is the sublime of good sense about the whole proceeding. The *Times* tries in vain to get up a laugh at it, for it savours strongly of success.

Even in this age of shams there are some false pretences too gross for popular credence or favour. Thus it happens that in the distance the pretensions of the Count de Chambord to the throne of France seemed not altogether unnatural, but now that that indiscreet scion of royalty has actually announced to the French nation that he does not consider it any party to the bargain, but claims to rule them solely on the ground that his father did so before him, his claim becomes an unnatural usurpation, and calls forth ridicule and contempt on all sides. Legitimacy has dropped its mask, and our neighbours are horrified at its ugliness. Its adherents are in despair at the result, and already many of them are disposed to attach themselves to some party more congenial to the public taste. At the same time President Napoleon indicates his leanings to the same principle, by causing it to be officially announced that constitutions have no efficacy in his eyes. If the Legislative Assembly refuses to revise the constitution (according to his own particular wishes, we may suppose) he declares his intention of appealing to the people. The assumption of such authority by the upstart "nephew of my uncle" would be nothing less than an impudent usurpation. Far preferable is the unadulterated absolutism of the Count de Chambord to the lawlessness of Louis Napoleon. In the former case the nation would know its fate, in the latter it would have the trouble and disgrace of making constitutions only to be violated. We would hope, almost believe, that the selfish intrigues of rival factions, each willing to sacrifice the national good so long as it can secure its particular ends, are sufficiently appreciated to prevent the French nation being again induced to alter its constitution and exchange King Stork for King Log.

The condition of Hesse Darmstadt and Mecklenburg-Schwerin is fast approximating to that of Hesse Cassel. In the former state, however, the sovereign has not yet had recourse to overt measures for the violation of the constitution, having simply dissolved the Chambers for refusing supplies to a government in which they had no confidence. But as M. Dalwigk, the Prime Minister of the Electorate, is believed to be a mere tool of Austria, we may conclude that an attempt will be made to collect the taxes without the previous consent of the people's representatives, and that, if necessary, foreign aid will be invited to enforce obedience. In Mecklenburg the Government have followed up their treason to the constitution by preventing the meeting of the protesting deputies, and putting their President in prison. Hesse Cassel maintains its attitude of passive resistance towards the self-exiled Elector. In vain does that petty despot issue his commands to his former servants. They refuse to follow in his wake, and the people evince a praiseworthy alacrity in supporting them. In all its acts the protesting nation has a strict regard to legality, as though to furnish the greatest possible contrast to their sovereign, who, unable to justify his conduct by local statutes, falls back upon one of the fundamental laws of the defunct Confederation, which states that "the right of refusing to the Government the taxes necessary to carry on the administration, belongs, in no wise, to the state of a country," and persuades the mock Diet now assembled at Frankfort to declare in his favour, and

threaten forcible intervention on his behalf. To Hanover and Wurtemberg have, it is said, been entrusted the task of carrying into effect the behests of the Austrian Assembly at Frankfort, and one hears of the concentration of troops around the devoted little state sufficient to crush any attempt at opposition. Schwarzenburg, the Austrian Prime Minister, hurries to Frankfort, probably to witness the first successful act of the resuscitated Diet.

At this juncture Prussia appears upon the scene—for once at the right time—to spoil all the well-arranged plans of the reactionists. The despatch of Count Brandenburg is plain-spoken and resolute enough, and will, no doubt, nip in the bud all schemes for the intervention of the absolutest courts in favour of the Hessian elector. Not less important is the note which accompanied the despatch, inasmuch as it indicates the opinion of the Prussian Government, that foreign intervention is unnecessary, and states emphatically "that within the electoral constitution itself, and especially in the provisions for a court of compromise which it contains, lies the possibility of arranging the present differences in a manner consistent with the authority and dignity of the supreme head of the state. One is apt to smile at the novel spectacle of the King of Prussia reading lectures on constitutional government. But better late than never. It may be that the Prussian Government have seriously resolved on abandoning their temporizing policy, and acting independently of Austria. Appearances have so many times pointed in vain in this direction that we are necessarily somewhat incredulous. But the appointment of General Radowitz, with whose name the project of a German Union and Parliament are completely identified, to the important post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, coming immediately after the rejection, by Austria, of the Prussian proposal for a free conference of the several German states, affords tangible ground for the belief that Prussia is ready to put herself at the head of the constitutional party in Germany. We trust it may be so, for now there is some danger, that if the present crisis continue long, the adherents of constitutional freedom will be overborne by the violence of the ultra-democrats, and give rise once more to scenes of bloodshed and military repression. At all events, the elevation of Radowitz to a seat in the Cabinet can be regarded in no other light than as an emphatic declaration of an anti-Austrian policy by the Prussian Government.

EDITORIAL MASKS FORBIDDEN.

THE Paris newspapers of last week came under the full operation of the stringent Press-law passed by the Legislative Assembly prior to its prorogation. In conformity with this Act, every controversial article must be subscribed by the name in full of the writer. The French journals have complied more or less exactly with this arbitrary demand—and, for the first time, editors appear before their readers without a mask.

Of the law which places this restriction, amongst several others, upon the free action of the press in France—of the object which the Government of the Republic kept in view in constructing it—of the faithlessness to their liberal professions which it indicated—of the bad spirit in which it was discussed and passed—and of the probable impossibility of its being permanently carried into effect—we could say strong things if we could suppose they would answer any useful purpose. There can be no doubt that it was proposed, and will be worked, with a view to the forcible suppression of public opinion and of free discussion in France—and, as the natural corollary to such a state of things, it is certain, in as far as it succeeds, to drive opposition to the Government into dissimulation, plots, and confederacies. As a law, therefore, it is to be condemned on every ground. It will be all but impossible to enforce it with impartiality. It will irritate just where conciliation is most necessary. It will weaken the middle and ruling classes in popular estimation. And it will kindle in the conductors of the public press a spirit of bitter resentment against constituted authorities.

But, strongly objecting, as we do, to this mode of securing, by legal enactments, individual responsibility in regard to the conduct of the press, we are far from looking at the thing itself with disapprobation. We do not believe in the necessity, nor the desirableness, of enhancing editorial importance by shrouding their names in mystery. Whatever may be the case in France, we do not think that the mask of secrecy gives to a public political writer in this country any liberty which it is proper for him to possess. All rational comment on public affairs, and those who regulate them, may be made as freely, and as securely, by a known as by an anonymous writer. He would feel himself in fetters only in relation to matters which it would be well that he should carefully avoid—matters upon which no right-minded man would like to stake his reputation—namely, judgment of another's motives, or authentication of



another's lie. In regard to these things, such restriction as common decency would impose, would be far from injurious. We see no reason on earth why newspaper writers should claim more freedom than members of Parliament, or in what respects the secrecy which is not accorded to the last, should be considered necessary to the first. There have been times, doubtless, when it afforded useful protection to the functionaries of "the fourth estate of the realm"—but such times are gone by, and we know not what it specially protects now, but impudence, inconsistency, and falsehood. All that society is interested in debating, may be debated as freely and usefully by men with, as by men without, a name. Truth would lose nothing by the general disuse of the mask—reason and argument would go for as much as ever—only factitious authority would be undone. With some organs the spell of enchantment would be dissolved at the rising of the mist.

None, we imagine, would be hardy enough to pretend satisfaction with the present position of journalism in this country. The daily papers wield immense influence; and are, to all intents and purposes, irresponsible. No agency at work amongst us, perhaps, is doing more to guide, move, and mould the public mind. If, in some respects, the writers in these journals utterly miss their mark—if, on particular questions, this newspaper or that has ceased to be regarded with deference, even by the least enlightened—if, here and there, all character for consistency has been notoriously forfeited, and all utterances of opinion, or statements of fact, are looked upon as untrustworthy, save as they may be corroborated from other quarters—it still remains true, after every abatement, that our daily press is an engine of fearful potency—it is still incontrovertible, that men's thoughts, and feelings, and purposes, and even deeds, are very greatly modified by editorial lucubrations. And yet, it is difficult to say where the smallest responsibility is imposed on the one hand, or recognised on the other. The journal which, like the *Times*, can command a larger circulation than it wants, on account of, partly, its first-rate business management, and, partly, its long-standing reputation for high talent and early information, is not bound to the public by even a pecuniary tie. Moral character, delicacy, honour, truthfulness, it may outrage with impunity. Its writers do their work to order, and probably care as little as the ink they shed of what becomes of it when done. They are unknown, and are changed as occasion may require. They may loose their shafts of ridicule at whatever butt without incurring a sense of shame. To-day they may write up what to-morrow, for the same pay, and with equal indifference, they may write down—may destroy the sophistry or lie of yesterday by the keener sophistry or more audacious lie of to-day—may shock all good feeling, trample on all right principles, and play the scoundrel, or even worse, in print—and yet go into society as before, without losing an atom of bloom-dust from their reputation. Now, it can never be reasonably maintained that such a power and position as these can be morally healthy—or are more likely to be turned to good account than to evil. It is a melancholy consideration that our most powerful political agents are necessarily without a conscience to restrain them, without a tribunal to which any account can be rendered. Men's signatures appended to their newspaper effusions would certainly afford some guarantee for sobriety and moderation. As it is, no character but an intellectual one needs to be maintained.

This, however, is far from all. The mischief of anonymous journalism is, unhappily, very much greater than the foregoing observations indicate. We recur again to the *Times* for illustration. It is well known that moments have occurred in our national history, when the *Times*, guided by a shrewd and practical understanding, did the people good service. Act upon act of this kind has given, not to the individual authors to whom the merit of them is due, but to the paper itself, an accumulated stock of influence. What we have complain of under the present anonymous system of journalism is, that the splendid reputation, and acquired influence, of the useful writer of bygone days, are handed down as an heir-loom to the mischievous and unprincipled scribbler of the passing time, and that men of the loosest habits and most worthless character, hurl their poisoned missiles from the vantage ground won for them by no prowess of their own, but by the wisdom, constancy, or worth of others. Were every article subscribed by the name of its writer, individuals would acquire, and be held responsible for, the use of that fame which now becomes the property of the paper for which they write—and when they ceased to contribute, such influence as their names might command would cease to be exercised. But now, the fool or the knave steps at once into the reputation of the sage. Last year's service is made to gild this year's buffoonery. The calumniators of Hungary, and the besotted admirers of Haynau and Austria, are making use of that renown which was won by the advocacy of Catholic

emancipation, and the Reform Bill. This is not fair. It answers no good purpose. It invests with fictitious and most undeserved authority, many a wretched quill-driver. A potent name for conjuring with, ought not to be at the disposal of every hireling the manager of the *Times* may choose to employ. But the bad result is inseparable from the present system of secrecy—and hence, on this, as well as many other accounts, we could heartily wish that in this country common consent might do what law is attempting in France—and that editorial masks might be forbidden.

HOW TO STOP THE LEAK.

PAUPERISM is the leak in the vessel of the State. At the very keel of the ship, it keeps so many feet of water in the hold. Sometimes the pumps seem to gain on it, but never give hope of overcoming it. Attempts have been made to plug it, but the strain has only been the greater. The fear is it will cause the good ship to founder some foul day.

Familiar metaphor apart, pauperism is the bad feature of modern civilization. It is our substitute for slavery, without the defence of supposed profitability. It lays at the very foundation of our social system. It is not, like luxury or profligacy, the vice of a class, that might be stopped by decapitation; but the disease of the people. It is always with us—not like a plague or a dearth, returning at calculable intervals; or like an hereditary malady, skipping intervening generations; but a perpetual presence in our history—as much an institution as the throne or the bench—since the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is a permanent deduction from the sum total of our wealth—and even keeps pace pretty regularly with its increase. Its variations are significant, but scarcely material. One year, it is represented by ten, another by eleven, per cent. of the population. Just now some newspapers are jubilant over a second year's decrease in the proportions. Free-trade is reducing the poor-rates—so did the New Poor Law. The result of the latter was to force distress under the sight of compassion, and generate a supplementary system of relief. It is rather to be hoped than depended upon, that the former may not enlarge the swing of commercial crises, and increase their severity—allow pauperism a rest, without diminishing its power. Pauperism must be extirpated, or it will assuredly devour the public estate.

What is English pauperism? It is not merely that a certain number of the disabled and diseased, unable to labour, cast themselves on the humanity of those who can; but that men and women, "able-bodied," as the technical description is, demand "relief" of society, and to prove their need of it consent to be shut up in a miscalled workhouse, to be fed and clothed at the public expense, picking unprofitable oakum, or competing with poor shirt-makers. If it were an assemblage of childless old men and fatherless children, of destitute widows and unwedded mothers, it would indicate a corresponding amount of improvidence and misfortune—if it were a miserable train of paralytics, cripples, and idiots, it would excite only our pity. But when we find it consisting, beside all these, of peasants, artisans, ruined tradesmen, discharged servants, unsuccessful professionals—some tumbled down to it by a sudden reverse of fortune, others gradually pushed down by a long succession of misfortunes and mistakes, many more brought up to it as to an inheritance, and the largest class of all spending a life within sight of it—we are in the presence of a strange and appalling fact. In the first place, every one of these is a subtraction from the sum of our national wealth. He would, under proper circumstances, have contributed something to the general stock; for no man can sustain himself without being profitable to his fellows. He would have made something, and bartered it for something, or stood between the two. He would have rented a house and paid taxes. He would have left his name on at least one stone of the social edifice. As it is, he is at best a negation. But, in the second place, he is a debt as well as a deduction. He stands for something to pay, though he earns nothing. He lives out of the stock to which he is a non-subscriber. He draws dividends on shares that have paid no call. Add to these two facts, that he is one out of every ten or twelve of us—that he lives upon that number of his neighbours, as really as though they took it by turn to board, lodge, and clothe him, as in Norway—put these ideas together, and you get the saddest, strangest spectacle on earth; a sharper satire on society than Swift or Jerrold ever penned; a picture of civilization enough to disgust her with herself; a taunt which the wildest Communist may fling back with effect upon the glass-house of property and political economy.

The poor-law guardians of Sheffield are carrying on an experiment which shows them alive to considerations like these, and earnest in providing a remedy for the enormous evils they exhibit. They have rented of the Duke of Norfolk some fifty

acres of a large moor which lies on one side of their beautifully located town. This land they employ their able-bodied male paupers in reclaiming, and have constituted a few of the reclaimed acres into a complete industrial farm. Where this time last year there was nothing but sterility, there is now an oasis of fruitfulness. Judges declare the wheat, turnips, &c., to be excellent. The men employed are in health and spirits, for they are feeding themselves and their families by the product of their labour. They deem it, say the guardians, a favour to be appointed to labour on the farm, instead of confined in the poor-house—as well they may. Beyond the farm, are gangs of men turning up the sod, or cutting drains, that more land may be added to the farm, or let out to independent agriculturists. We cannot but think the latter plan the preferable. To undertake systematic farming is something beyond parochial functions, and perils the success of the whole experiment. The parish has no right to embark in speculation that may sometimes require hired labour for its prosecution; and then bring its produce into competition with that of the rate-payers who have furnished the capital. They might at least confine the consumption of what they grow to pauper families. If we remember rightly, it was the successful experiment of a body of Sheffield artisans, who hired land and put their unemployed upon it, that forced the present plan on the attention of the authorities. Working men everywhere should make the idea their own—especially should they attempt its combination with freehold land associations. The land is theirs in the same proportion as they are the people. Those who hold it forfeit their holding when they shut it up to barrenness to maintain high rents; or otherwise render it unprofitable to the community. The labourer has a right to demand support from it, and the law enforces his right. His poverty is not that of weeping helplessness, pleading for compassionate relief, but of the defrauded and threatening. He cannot be put off with a denial—he may be pacified with doles that degrade and weaken him. The question is, whether he shall continue to consume himself and us, or whether we shall frankly admit his right to share with us the field of life, and gather what he can. Justice, humanity, self-interest, all decide for the latter—all call upon us to provide that ample sphere for industry which shall thin our overcrowded workshops, and cut off from any the pretence for asking to be kept in idleness.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—At length the actual work of erecting a building wherein the products of the Industry of all Nations are to be collected has been commenced. Within the vast hoarding which has been put up round the site selected a busy scene presents itself. The levels and measurements of the ground necessary before commencing operations have all been completed, and the iron pillars upon which the structure is to rest are being fixed in their places. A large portion of the materials to be used are already within the enclosure, and the working sheds and other preparations and facilities for pushing on the great undertaking having been finished, the inhabitants of the metropolis will now from day to day be able to watch the progress made. In three months from this time an edifice constructed entirely of iron and glass, covering more than 18 acres of land, and capable of giving house room to all that is rare and valuable in human industry, is to rise from its foundations. Within as short a period it seems almost impossible to imagine that a work of such magnitude can be completed, but those who have undertaken the contract and are responsible for its performance speak confidently on the subject. In the meantime there is nothing to be seen within the enclosure but heaps of iron, a few sheds, some cranes, two or three slender scaffoldings, and about 250 or 300 workmen, all busily engaged at their appointed tasks. At the main entrance crowds of labourers are collected in the hope of employment, and where between the planks of the hoarding a glimpse of the interior can be obtained the idle and curious assemble to watch.—*Times*.

Six hundred of the workers in Sir Elkanah Armitage's mill at Manchester have "struck;" they say their employer has been paying them 25 per cent. less than any other manufacturers, and they demand equal wages.

POISONING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.—The inquest on the body of Rebecca Uphill, Mr. Severne's housemaid, who died at Brixton, near Laugharne, has terminated in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Elizabeth Gibbs, the cook. Arsenic was found in the body of the deceased; Gibbs had predicted both her death and Mrs. Severne's, for she had seen "corpse candles;" she was observed to put a white powder in the broth that killed the girl; and white sediment was seen in the saucepan which Gibbs carefully washed out. She herself directed that the broth that was left should be put in the hog-trough; it killed a sow, and seventeen pigs were made ill: these circumstances were mainly instrumental in exciting suspicion. Mrs. Severne had died about six weeks before, suddenly; the doctor thought that the cholera had carried off both her and the servant. The lady's body has been exhumed, and Mr. Hera-path has detected arsenic in it. An inquest in this case has been commenced.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

[Continued from last week.]

The answer to this singular and honourable epistle, was from the pen of Lord Grenville, the English Minister of Foreign Affairs; though its cold stateliness betrays the dictation of Mr. Pitt. "The King," it responded, "has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity." Such a peace he was still anxious to obtain—but he regarded it as hopeless "until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate which originally produced the war;" presently paraphrasing the expression, "those causes," into "the indiscriminate spirit of destruction," "gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction which have endangered the very existence of society." While his Britannic Majesty, this amicable and modest missive went on to say, did not positively limit to the restoration of the Bourbons the re-establishment of peace, nor claim to prescribe to France her form of government, he would intimate, that only the one event was likely to secure the other; and that for her new ruler he had not sufficient respect to entertain his proposals. Talleyrand rejoined with becoming spirit, reminding the King of England that he held his crown on the same principle of national choice as that on which the First Consul presumed to address him in the name of France; and that "insinuations which tend to an interference in the affairs of the Republic, are not less injurious to the French nation, and its Government, than it would be to England and his Majesty, if a sort of invitation were held out in favour of that republican form of government of which England adopted the forms about the middle of the last century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution had compelled to descend from it."

That Napoleon was earnest in his wishes for peace, we are authorized to disbelieve by his own confessions, dictated at St. Helena. The resources of France, it is true, had been seriously impaired by the tremendous efforts she had made; but she would not be content to accept a repose which left her much-prized Italian conquests beneath the paw of Russia, and within the clutch of the Austrian bird. She had armed her military idol with almost absolute power that he might recover to himself and to her the glory of his first victories, and fix the boundary of the Republic at the Rhine, where his soldiers had before stooped to refresh themselves in the weariness of success. In the obstinacy of his foes lay his dearness to France. He could better trust her to defend his throne with the bodies of her children, than to permit him to rule them if he cost her nothing. But the very insincerity of the overture entitles it to praise, and indicates a peculiar nobility of mind. Napoleon's interest lay in war—nevertheless, he preferred to make peace. He bent his ambition, for once, at least, to his sense—profound, like all his perceptions, however rapid and evanescent—of the evils it helped to inflict on humanity. He inaugurated his reign, and welcomed the century, with a magnanimous offer of reconciliation with the foes he knew he could humiliate.

Similar to the sentiments thus expressed were those maintained by the Opposition in the British Parliament, on its reassembling [January 1800]. A ministerial address to the King, on his reply to the First Consul, was adopted with only six dissentients. But in the Commons a debate of great interest and importance ensued on that proposition. Mr. Fox pronounced the royal answer "odiously and absurdly wrong;" and proceeded, in one of his most powerful speeches, to recall the origin and review the progress of the war. He reminded the House that, in the very words of the proclamation issued just after the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, the "late atrocious act perpetrated in Paris" was put forward as the ground of war—that it was not till the states of Europe had combined to extinguish France, that she turned upon them—that her ambition had been the off-spring of her success—and that if portentous violence had been employed against neighbouring governments, it was because the Government of Great Britain persisted in sustaining them when they had outlived their natural tenure of existence. If they could not hope to be at peace with a people whose rulers were but the feeble agents of their passion for propagandism, they could surely trust to the observance of treaties by one who, elevated to personal supremacy, was anxious to consolidate his power by the arts of peace. They seemed—the orator declared, with a force of language only equal to its truth—to reject the very idea of peace, as if it were a curse; and hold fast to war, as an inseparable adjunct to the prosperity of nations. Mr. Pitt replied with a recapitulation of the aggressions and treacheries of the Republic; and vindicated distrust of its new master by exhibiting him as the author of the principal of them while he was but its servant—an argument which had been anticipated by Mr. Fox in the inquiry, whether the allies had not consented to these acts of spoliation, and shared in the profit? as, for example, in the case of Venice. "The attack upon our allies the Dutch"—as he described the expulsion of the tyrannical Stadtholder by a movement from within, only aided from without—was the one overt act which the minister could adduce as justifying the original proclamation of war. The genius of the French Revolution, armed for destruction, marches forth the terror and dismay of the world—shall we compromise with it while we have yet resources to supply the sinews of war, while the heart and spirit of the country is yet unbroken? were the sentiment and the appeal he addressed to the applauding squires and boroughmongers behind him; and who responded by giving him a majority of two hundred and sixty-five to sixty-four.

Nor did they withhold the means it was unfortunately in their power to grant for the maintenance of his despotic power at home, and the prosecution of his designs abroad. The prolonged suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was carried, after a debate in which the Whig leaders again displayed great spirit, by the usual majority over them. The severity of the public suffering consequent on the prevalent dearth compelled parliamentary attention; and several committees were appointed, on whose recommendation liberal bounties were placed on the importation of rice and maize, and a reduction in the use of wheat equal to one-tenth of the annual consumption was effected. Taxes and loans to the amount of thirty-nine millions were voted; the Bank of England agreeing to lend three millions without interest, for six years, in consideration of the renewal of its charter for twenty-one years, it having twelve still to run. The minister boasted of it as an extraordinary fact, and as evincing the security of the national credit, that in this, the eighth year of the war, he could obtain a loan of eighteen millions at four and three-fourths per cent. interest; "but," is the commentary of an admiring historian (Alison)—"but both that great financier and the British public, misled by the fallacious brilliancy of present appearances, overlooked the grievous burden which the con-

traction of debt in the three per cents.—in other words, the imposition of a burden of £100 for every £60 advanced—was ultimately to produce upon the national resources."

With characteristic vigour, Napoleon prepared for the resumption of hostilities. In a spirit-stirring address to the French people, he made the use that might have been expected of the British government's refusal to negotiate a peace. Cheerful submission to an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the taxes, a zealous compliance with the conscription, and a rally of the veterans who were entitled to repose, was the prompt response to his appeal. Two hundred and fifty thousand men were quickly ready for the field, and a hundred thousand more under military training. With some thirty thousand of the former, he set out in May for that wonderful—though much over-rated—passage of the Alps, which is pictured to this day in nearly every print-shop window; descending on the astonished Austrians, who occupied the smiling plains beneath, with the force and swiftness of the eagle. Pushing his way to the Ticino, he was there joined by other divisions, who had come by easier routes than the St. Bernard; entered Milan, marched through Lombardy, crossed the Po, and on the plain of Marengo—in front of Alessandria, a city of Piedmont—awaited the attack of the Austrian general; whose communication with Vienna, it will be seen by a glance at the map, was thus cut off. Not by his own skill, nor by the valour of his troops, nor by the fault of the enemy, but by one of those inexplicable incidents, which look like the intervention of a special providence or the indication of a personal fate, was that terrible battle converted into one of Napoleon's most celebrated victories. The panic of the field seemed to extend to the council; for although the Austrians had still an army of forty or fifty thousand men in Italy, they surrendered it to its former conqueror, who made a triumphal entry into his capital on the 3rd of July; so short is the time that sometimes suffices great men for the accomplishment of great results. Before the end of the year, his generals on the Rhine had opened another road to Vienna, by the victory of Hohenlinden—fought between the rivers Iserr and Inn—and compelled the affrighted emperor to sue for a separate peace; though he had received two millions and a half from England to prosecute the war. The treaty of Luneville [February, 1801], as this agreement was designated, more than confirmed that of Campoformio—extending the confines of the Cisalpine Republic, and transferring the Duchy of Tuscany from its hereditary possessor to a nominee of Napoleon's; who, having married a Spanish princess, that nation was to consider herself thereby compensated for the destruction of her fleets by those of Britain. The timid Ferdinand, King of Naples and Sicily, was glad to make peace shortly afterwards.

The Czar had been detached from the alliance by the politic courtesies of the First Consul, and the affront his eccentric ambition, as Grand Master of the Knights of St. John, had received by the retention of Malta by the English, to whom it surrendered after a blockade of two years. Consenting to the policy everywhere dictated by Bonaparte to his allies, he closed his ports to British commerce; and with a superfluity of zeal to serve his new friend—or rather a cruelty congenial to his character—seized the British ships then in his rivers, and threatened their crews with the dreary deserts of Siberia. Under the inspiration of the same all-observant genius, he was flattered into assuming the lead in that maritime confederacy of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Prussia, which, professing to assert the naval rights of neutral nations, in reality threatened England with greater dangers than she had yet encountered; for it attempted to cripple the right arm of her might, while it left her to confront alone the power she had insulted when unfriended, and whose ambition she had chafed into vindictiveness. Nor did she decline the contest—her spirit seemed to rise as she beheld the armed neutrality changing into hostile confederacy. Pitt had ceased to administer her affairs—from causes presently to be exhibited—but he still ruled in her councils; the Opposition pleading in vain for peace. Unscrupulous as well as undaunted, her great naval commander, Nelson, was despatched to deal destruction to the armament assembled beneath the "wild and stormy steep" of Elsinore. Prussia was obliged to relinquish Hanover, almost as soon as she had seized it; and the Danes compelled to restore Hamburg to its ancient dignity of a Free City. The death of Paul—strangled by his nobles, after the manner of Russian sovereigns—completed the destruction of the northern league; for his son and successor, Alexander, instantly reversed the helm of imperial policy—changing, probably, thereby the issue of the war; and affecting, most seriously, the fortunes of England. Paul had plotted with Napoleon the invasion of India—a project dear to the ambition of both; the one was to pour a Cossack and Tartar horde down the defiles up which we have lately sent our adventurous troops—the other to have debarked in the Persian gulf, and retrodden the track of Alexander the Great. But the death of Paul, consentaneously with the expulsion of the French from Egypt, delivered England from that peril, and preserved to her the magnificent dominion to whose capabilities and obligations she is now but beginning to awake.

The war was wearing itself to a close, like a conflagration that has no more on which it can lay its tongue of flame. Now that the combatants were reduced to two, there remained no field on which they could contend. France and her maritime allies had lost their colonies and ships—England had no land forces that she could oppose to the victors of Marengo and Hohenlinden. The military ambition of the one, and the naval pride of the other, no longer demanded sustenance and excitement. Both could better afford to rest here than to continue a contest in which neither could hope to prevail. While our cruisers were seizing on every vessel that ventured forth into the British Channel or the German Ocean, and every port between the Texal and Calabria was blockaded, diplomatic messages were crossing each other; and, after several months' negotiation, preliminaries of a general peace were signed at London on the 1st of October, 1801. By these it was provided that Egypt be restored to the Porte, Malta to the Knights of Jerusalem, and the harbours of the Roman and Neapolitan States to their former sovereigns—that a compensation be provided for the House of Orange, and other dispossessed princes—and that the integrity of Portugal be respected; which had been invaded by French and Spanish troops, as an old ally of England. Ceylon and Trinidad were ceded to Great Britain; who, on the other hand, consented to abandon in Asia, Pondicherry, Cochin, Negapatam, and the Spice Islands; in Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Goree, and Senegal; in North America, St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Louisiana; in South America, Surinam, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, and Gujana; in the West Indies, part of St. Domingo, Martinique, Tobago, St. Lucie, Guadeloupe, and Curacao. The Seven Islands of the Adriatic were constituted a republic, and its independence guaranteed. Great was the joy manifested in both countries at the sight of returning peace. Paris vied with London, and the provinces of England responded to the departments of France, in expressions of delight. In our own country, there was an exception to the general rejoicing. Lord Grenville and Mr. Wind-

ham were the mouthpiece of a party who denounced the peace as disgraceful and disastrous. They complained, truly enough, that the original object of the war was farther than ever from accomplishment; and pointed, with indignation, to the extended boundary we permitted France to retain—to the belt of satellite republics that we left unbroken—above all, to the numerous colonies we consented to restore to France and her dependents. Pitt cast his ægis over the Ministry to whom he had resigned power; and the Whigs found themselves in the novel position of swelling the majority which he always commanded. The preliminaries were sanctioned by both parties, with the provision that Malta should be evacuated by the English forces within three months, and the King of Naples be invited to garrison it, as the property of the Order of St. John had been almost destroyed by successive confiscations in the countries where it was held. The definitive treaty was signed at Amiens on the 27th March, 1802.

We gladly return from the track of armies and diplomatists to observe the one great event which our politicians found leisure to accomplish; namely, the union of Ireland with Great Britain. The proposal was mooted in both parliaments in the session of 1799. In the Irish Commons an address to the King in its favour was carried by only a majority of one; and in two subsequent divisions its friends and opponents alternately prevailed. In the British Parliament it at once took precedence of all other questions but that of war or peace. Pitt advocated it by arguments supplied in plenty by the late unhappy insurrection. To place Ireland under the same central power as England and Scotland would lessen her exposure to foreign invasion, diminish the mischievous influence of demagogues, and lead to a fusion of the two races; it would facilitate—he added, in an under-tone of significance and promise—the relief of the Catholic population from the degrading and oppressive disabilities under which they still groaned. The project was warmly, even fiercely debated, the Whigs professing to see in it only an attempt to extend the influence of the Crown; but resolutions were finally adopted, by immense majorities, as the basis of the Union. There the matter rested till January 1800, when it was re-opened in the Irish Parliament by Lord Castlereagh—a name then emerging into prominence as that of Pitt's most able and unscrupulous coadjutor; and not again to be lost sight of, till its possessor descends into an unblest grave. Great excitement prevailed in Dublin and the provinces; the people saw in the absorption of the Parliament the complete subjugation of their country, instead of its elevation from the rank of a conquest into that of a nation. The Catholics had suffered too much in the recent rebellion to expect aught but insults from the hand of their chastisers. But the nature and effect of the means employed by the Minister and his subordinate during the recess were at once evident. The distribution of prospective peerages and lesser gifts proved the worthlessness and effected the extinction of the independent Irish Parliament, glorified in its last days by the patriotism and eloquence of Flood, Grattan, and Curran. The exact balance of parties was converted into an egerministerial majority of forty-two. The two Houses joined in an address to the King, assuring him of their loyal readiness to accept the resolutions already presented to him by his British Lords and Commons as the terms of the Union. They were, the confirmation of the Protestant succession—the consolidation of the Parliaments; four Irish prelates to sit alternately in each session, and twenty-eight laic peers to be chosen for life; sixty-four county and thirty-six city and borough members to have seats in the Commons—the enjoyment of all commercial privileges in common—the public debt of each country to be charged upon its own resources—the proportions of taxation to be fifteen parts for Great Britain and two for Ireland, for twenty years—and the maintenance of laws and courts of judicature on their then footing. The measure, thus affirmed, was re-presented to the British Parliament. The Whigs renewed their resistance to it, under the leadership of Grey, Sheridan, and Tierney; Mr. Grey moving, in his special capacity of parliamentary reformer, that forty of the most decayed Irish boroughs be disfranchised, which found only thirty-four supporters. In the month of June the Act of Union reached the final formality of legislation. The British Parliament was then prorogued, but met again, as usual, in November (the city of London, and other important bodies, had besought the King to convene it a month earlier on account of the distressing dearth). On the last day of the year the session closed, with the announcement from the throne that on the 22nd of January, 1801, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland would hold its first sitting. Whether the Union then consummated was for the mutual good of the nations in whose name it was contracted, the course of our history will demonstrate.

Nor have we to wait for the first indication of that result. Pitt lost no time in the redemption of his pledge to the Catholics, either to procure their relief or to retire from office. In the council on the King's speech the question appears to have been first mooted. The King not only refused to introduce it, but declared that he should consider any man his personal enemy who pressed it upon him. His conscience would not allow him to entertain the violation of his coronation oath he believed it to involve. To the expostulations of Dundas he is said to have replied, "Scotch metaphysics cannot destroy religious obligations." Pitt was not the man to persevere in a contest with obstinate bigotry—a contest alike undignified and hopeless. He made his resignation the alternative, and it was accepted, with many, and doubtless sincere, expressions of the royal regret. The harass of the affair brought on the King a return of his unhappy mental malady. For some weeks it was kept from the knowledge of the public, Pitt remaining in office until supplies were voted, and his protégé, Mr. Henry Addington—then Speaker of the House of Commons—could form a Ministry. By that time the King had recovered; and Mr. Addington, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Hawkesbury, took the seats vacated by Pitt, Dundas, and Grenville; their staunch opposition to the slightest change in the direction of civil and religious liberty further ensured by the appointment of Sir J. Scott, under the title of Lord Eldon, to the woolsack.

It was not, however, the Catholic question alone which caused, in the seventeenth year of his administration, and at the height of his power, Mr. Pitt's retirement. There can be no doubt that his sagacious eye perceived what his pride would not permit him to acknowledge—the failure of the war to accomplish the object he designed by it, and the necessity of a temporary peace to the chance of its ultimate success. Like other great men, perverted by the allurements of power from the path marked out by conviction, he was a Tory not in principle but in place. It was not because he either hated or feared the revolutionary spirit, but because he was committed to the service of a master who did both, that he engaged the country in a war with France—a war feebly conducted till his spirit was excited by the disgrace of defeat. Then he uttered his memorable speech, "Unless the monarchy of France is restored, the monarchy of England is lost for ever." As the tempest grew wilder and the storm stronger, his desire mounted into determination to struggle with and tame it. He kept the helm till the highest wave was ridden, and then resigned it to feebler hands. He foresaw, that though the northern maritime confederacy was dissolved, another might be formed, of greater strength; that then our commerce

would be straitened, and with that our already strained finances fail, that on his own principles there could be no end to the conflict but in the ruin of one or both empires. He found a pretence, therefore, for his retirement, in a difference between him and the King which would procure him the sympathy of the worthiest of his opponents. To lesser men he would resign identification with a peace that would be patriotic and popular, whatever its defects; and with a policy of bigotry and injustice which would quickly become ignominious and untenable.

CHAPTER III.

The Peace only an Armistice—the relative condition of England and France—the Despotism and Aggression of Napoleon—their effect on the public mind of England—the resumption of War—Trial of Peltier.

WE have arrived at one of the unhappiest passages of our review—if, as the writer feels, the contemplation of the premature joy and delusive hopes of an unreal peace, be more painful than that of the fiercest passions or severest suffering which war can excite and inflict. Loud and universal was the gratification of both peoples at the cessation of the exhausting conflict in which their rulers had engaged them; and well it might, for when they had leisure to look around them, they found, partially at least, how much they had been plundered during these ten years. The relative strength of both countries, Mr. Pitt justly observed, was the same as at the commencement of the contest. France, notwithstanding the vast addition she made to her territory, and the enormous exactions she levied from subjugated states, had diminished her annual revenue—that is, the sum yearly abstracted from the earnings of industry for the purpose of the state; and which, as governments only limit their exactions to the ability of their subjects, is some criterion of national prosperity—and her debt was only kept down by the extinction of two-thirds of its amount. But England, whose hard lot it was to bear the losses of unfortunate allies, while she kept faith with her own creditors, had increased hers from about fifteen to forty millions, and her debt, funded and unfunded, from two hundred and forty-four to four hundred and eighty-four millions. But she possessed, and was rapidly developing, elements of prosperity which France had not. Her maritime superiority gave her almost the monopoly of the world's trade. Her revolted colonies were opening an intercourse with her that far more than compensated for their loss. The enterprise of her manufacturers, aided by the ingenuity of her artisans, was rendering her middle and northern counties fruitful in wealth. The rise of rents had proportionably stimulated agricultural industry. The redistribution, in new and innumerable streams, of the golden tide that rolled year after year into the treasury, retarded that accumulation of property in the hands of a few which is the natural result of taxing circulating more heavily than realized capital. True, there was the flush of fever as well as the glow of health on the national prosperity. That generation had not only spent the savings of several past, but drawn on the earnings of many more to come. It had also had recourse to sources of fictitious wealth, and mistaken the unnatural and temporary energy thereby imparted, for a legitimate though extraordinary accession of strength. Wheat at six pounds a-quarter, more than double its average price at the commencement of the war, and the sharp complaints of those who could only complain, did not dissipate the delusion. The time of awakening had not yet come—it did not come, unhappily for us, in time to prevent a deadlier and more exhausting struggle.

Very different was the condition of France. Great, incontestably great, were the blessings conferred on her by the Revolution; but they had not then exhibited their indubitable preponderance over the evils by which they were accompanied. The ruined chateau and deserted factory, pillaged churches and silent schools, indicated and imaged the severity with which the process of necessary purgation had been carried on. Of the old nobility, and still more ancient Church, there were no remains but such as strew a tempest-beaten coast. The land had been ridded of the oppressions of the one and the superstitions of the other; but the popular proprietary that now constitutes the stability of French society had not then been established, nor was the social power of religion felt. To build up these shattered materials—first quenching the fires that slumbered beneath, and sometimes flickered on the surface—Napoleon made the work of peace. And he went about it with a wisdom and vigour that proved his genius universal; though it revealed him essentially despotic, sometimes mean, and devoid of moral sense. The re-establishment of the national credit was his primary care. His coffers he replenished by an equitable readjustment of the land-tax. Emigrants he encouraged to return, and provided for their re-settlement. Religion and art he patronized, that both might lend their powerful aid to his great designs. Christianity, as "the religion of the majority of Frenchmen, and of the civilized world," was solemnly installed beside the seat of civil government; and the public observation of the rites of the Catholic church enjoined by the authority of the State; in order to which, some twenty thousand priests were permitted to return to their cures, from prison or banishment. Men of ability were appointed to all the offices of the State. Neither royalist nor republican sentiments were any bar to advancement, if they were not so extreme as to forbid subservience to the new power. Tronchet, the courageous advocate of Louis the Sixteenth, he made a chief judge. The Vendean chiefs he treated with clemency, and induced to swear allegiance to a power that respected their exiled king. He made the Tuileries the centre of a brilliant court; established the Legion of Honour, and rewarded his partisans with its decorations, while he studiously banished republican effigies and insignia from public edifices; and got himself made First Consul for life. Happy had it been for France, and for the renown of Napoleon, had he stopped there. Liberty might have forgiven him encroachments on her immunities, for his services to law and order, had he been content to rest his throne on the will of the people, from whom he received it. He was not a usurper, and, if a despot, he need not have been a tyrant. But he had no faith in his own good intentions, nor in the grateful satisfaction of a people when they are well governed. He therefore resolved to hold his power, as though he had gained it by force and fraud. He organized a secret police, and recommenced the atrocious system of arbitrary arrests. He made an attempt on his life the pretext for transporting a hundred and thirty Jacobins, as earnest republicans were still stigmatized, though the plot was distinctly traced to some fanatical royalists, who afterwards suffered death for it. He abolished what liberty the press had enjoyed under the Directory. Everything, he boasted, was restored but the Bourbons—and, muttered the honest republican Delmas, the million of lives lost in expelling them. He centralized the public functions till he had a knot of agents in every corner of the country; and attached more than as many more to his fortunes, by the hope of places in Italy or Holland. He added to his titles that of "Mediator of the Helvetic League," and, supporting decisions in that character by military force, incorporated Valais with France,

W. W.

(To be continued.)

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF NORWICH AND THE NEW BISHOP.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Norwich, which was held at the Guildhall on Friday last, the Mayor in the chair, Mr. Brightwell proposed that the Council should present an address to the Bishop of the diocese, on his Lordship's entering upon his office. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bignold. In the report of the proceedings contained in the *Norfolk News*, we find the following speeches, which are highly honourable to the manly feeling and enlightened principle of those who delivered them:—

Mr. T. Price said, that before the address was decided upon, although he was not aware of the feeling of the Council upon the subject, he wished to offer a few remarks. He had no intention of proposing an amendment, but he could not allow the motion to pass without saying that he thought they were certainly going a little beyond their province [cheers]. In all that had been said in regard to the abilities and personal character of the present Bishop, he most cordially agreed. His reputation as a literary man and as a theologian, was known here before he was made Bishop, and from all that they knew of his Lordship, he quite believed that he was disposed to act out all those principles of liberality and Christian feeling that were attributed to him. So far, therefore, as that was concerned, he cordially agreed in all that had been said, and so long as the government continued to appoint the highest officers of the church, of course they could not but be glad that such men as Dr. Hinds were selected. He could not but feel, however, that a motion like that now before them, was made, not simply on account of the personal character of the Bishop, but on account of his appointment to a high ecclesiastical office [applause]. It seemed to him to be going sadly beyond the province of a municipal body, to address a gentleman simply on the ground that he had received a valuable ecclesiastical preferment at the hands of the government [cheers]. It was well known that, in reference to ecclesiastical matters, both in and out of the corporation, there was a great difference of opinion; and if each member of the Council were to propose that some highly respected minister, belonging to his own denomination, should be congratulated on his appointment, he apprehended that it would be felt that that would be going sadly beyond their proper business [cheers]. And he could not see the distinction as a matter of principle between the two cases, and he thought that those who dissented from the Established Church should not be called upon to congratulate a gentleman, simply because he had received a valuable ecclesiastical preferment at the hands of the government [applause]. On these grounds he could not support the motion before the Council, but, at the same time, he entirely disclaimed any feeling but that of the highest respect for the character and abilities of the Bishop [cheers].

Mr. TILLEY then rose and said: I should like to make one remark, in addition to those which have been offered by Mr. Price. I shall not object to the address, nor should I be disposed to vote against it, but I feel it important that our position here as Nonconformists should be distinctly recognised [cheers]. We have no personal objection to the Bishop; we have a high esteem for his learning and for his personal character; but at the same time we do not, as a matter of principle, recognise the lawfulness or scriptural authority of the office which he holds [applause]. It is not merely as Protestant Nonconformists that we make this protest against the address; but I am sure that Mr. Brightwell, and other gentlemen who hold the same views with ourselves, will see the force of it. We might have, in this Council, one or two members of the Hebrew, or the Roman Catholic, persuasion. The Test and Corporation Act was passed for the purpose of enabling men of all religious persuasions to take their seats in the Municipal Councils, and to act with perfect freedom, without anything being done which could in any degree interfere with their conscientious scruples, or the faith they have adopted [cheers]. That act was passed for the purpose of confining Municipal Corporations to their secular duties; and how would Mr. Brightwell like to move an address that had reference to the maintenance of the Protestant Constitution, if there were Roman Catholics sitting here; and it is a mere accident that there are not! The principle is sufficiently indicated that we ought not, in any precedent we set, not counter to what is the obvious course pointed out by the Legislature for a Corporation to pursue. I must say, without the slightest disrespect to the mover, that I am surprised that he, as a Dissenter, should have proposed that address [cheers]. I say, as a Congregational Dissenter, that we do not believe in the scripture authority of diocesan bishops, and of their holding, by virtue of any diocesan bishopric, a seat in any temporal body [applause]. We do not believe that the connexion which now subsists between things spiritual and things secular, is a connexion authorized by scripture, or such a connexion as it concerns the best interests of the Church itself to continue; and therefore I say that if this motion were passed with our assent, without any qualification, we should be placed in this dilemma—that we should seem, when we come into this body, to throw off and disengage ourselves from all those principles which we regard as vital and essential when we are outside the walls of this council-chamber. I, for one, am not prepared to do so, and the law does not insist that I should—if it did, I should decline to hold a seat in this Council; but, inasmuch as by that wise spirit of toleration and liberality which has for some time been gaining progress in the legislature, we are admitted as Dissenters, and are enabled—with perfect comfort, and without the slightest violence to our religious sentiments—to occupy seats in this room, I do not see why any address should be put forward of which we do not approve, nor why we should have the unpleasantness of appearing to object to a man, while we simply object to a principle [applause]. I should not have made these remarks if I were not perfectly convinced that there is sufficient good sense in the minds of the gentlemen in the Council and out of it, from whom we differ, to see that I am simply giving utterance to those views which I ever held from the first moment that I was capable of forming any opinion on the subject. I do hope that the bishop and Churchmen will see that we are only explaining ourselves so that we may not appear to be holding opinions in one place which we think unnecessary to be held in another [applause].

After a few words from Mr. BRIGHTWELL, in explanation,

The resolution was adopted, and, on the motion of Mr. WINTER, it was agreed that the Mayor and such members of the Council as thought proper should present the address.

The Council then separated.

DESTRUCTION OF GAME.—Mr. W. B. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, has given orders to his keepers and tenants to destroy every head of game they meet with. Hitherto the game has been strictly preserved.

THE SHERIFFS' INAUGURATION DINNER.—Mr. Alderman R. W. Carden and G. E. Hodgkinson, the sheriffs elected for the ensuing year (and who had been sworn into office in the morning), gave an entertainment on Monday evening at the London Tavern in honour of their inauguration to the shrievalty of London and Middlesex. Covers were laid for about 230 guests, who assembled under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who took the chair, according to custom, as the head of the corporation, being supported on either side by the sheriffs elect. Amongst the speakers was Mr. D. W. Harvey.

A WELSH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The national musical festival of the Welsh, called "the Eisteddfod," established by Gruffydd ab Cynan, Prince of Aberffraw, in the year 1100, and continued triennially, with historic lapses, till the present day, was this year celebrated with much dignity of circumstance, in the ruins of the ancient castle of Rhuddlan, mid-way between St. Asaph and Rhyl. The Queen and Prince Albert lent the honour of their patronage; the venerable Lord Mostyn was President; the Marquis of Anglesey and several other lords, with most of the Welsh Prelates, and "upwards of sixty of the most distinguished gentry in the Principality," were among the Vice-Patrons. Mr. John Williams, M.P., was Chairman of the Committee.

The proceedings of the festival were extended over four days in last week. On the first day, Tuesday, the friends and supporters of the Eisteddfod went in procession to Penguern, and escorted the aged President on horseback to the castle. The ruinous halls had been fitted up for the occasion by the architect, Mr. John Jones; who is also known under the name of Talhaiarn, as a most celebrated modern Welsh bard. The President initiated the proceedings with a speech of eloquent vigour, to be envied by younger men; and the competition of the bards began. On this day the strife was in poetry only. The grand prize of twenty-five guineas and a gold medal was gained by Ynyswr Cynddlyn ab Gynsarche, known to the English as the Reverend Evan Evans, of Christstow, for a poem on the subject of the Resurrection.

On Wednesday there was a grand dinner; with speeches distinguished by an ebullient nationality, which the President and other influential persons with difficulty moderated. The Welsh party chafed at the desecration of their national festival by the introduction, as was particularly to be the case at this celebration, of foreign music, from England, Germany, and Italy. This day the musical contentions were witnessed. Talhaiarn, in an address of impassioned style, exhorted his countrymen to a real display of the ancient spirit. The successful competitor, amongst ten, was Mr. Ellis Roberts, harpist to the Prince of Wales. His performance is described by the reporter of the *Times* (who shows generally a sovereign contempt for the Welsh harp) as a really striking and beautiful performance. "All the rest," says the reporter, "were in a style at least a hundred years behind the age. Some of the easy rondos and airs, with variations, of Alberti, Nicolai, and others, dedicated to juvenile performers on the piano more than fifty years ago, may be compared to them; with the proviso, that while Alberti and Nicolai were always correct in their basses, the Welsh harpers are always the contrary."

On Thursday, there was a competition in the performance of the Penillion—"poetical blossoms," improvised or recited to the accompaniment of the harp. This performance seems to have been little interesting to the English reporters, and to have been but moderately so to the Welsh themselves. In the evening there was a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music: the music was of the foreign kind which the Welsh party decried. The band, though not numerous, was entirely composed of efficient performers, and played with great vigour and precision. "We never assisted," says the reporter we quote, "at a concert where more enthusiasm was exhibited. As nearly all the pieces, and nearly all the performers, were unknown to the majority of the audience, almost everything came upon them with the freshness of perfect novelty, and everything was heartily enjoyed. The overture to *Fidelio* introduced Beethoven to the inhabitants of Dyfryn Clwyd (the vale of Clwyd), who gave the giant of the orchestra a reception worthy of his genius. Mr. Machin, with one of the delicious songs of the Gardener, from *Il Seraglio*, was applauded in a manner that proved Mozart to be as acceptable as Beethoven to the Welsh auditors. Mr. Sims Reeves created quite a furore." An unfortunate accident put a premature termination to the concert on Thursday. Some portion of the carpentry supporting the audience gave way, and many ladies and gentlemen were instantly gulphed in a vault beneath. The effect was electric. The crowd that filled the body of the hall rushed spontaneously to the platform, and attempted to climb up the barriers, eager to render assistance; and much harm was effected by well-meaning persons, who, stepping on the broken compartments of the platform, caused other beams and fragments of planks to fall on the unfortunate persons below, who, as the fracture occurred in the middle of the platform, were cooped up together in such a manner that to extricate them was a difficult matter. At length, however, an opening was effected behind the platform, through some canvass that covered one of the larger apertures of the decayed walls of the castle, and in a short time every one was got out.

Some persons were seriously hurt. Mrs. Dawson, of Gronant, and Mrs. Thompson, of Abergelle, each had suffered a fracture of the leg; and Lady Johnson's ankle was sprained.

Friday's proceedings passed off with a success little diminished by the unfortunate occurrence on Thursday. The committee of management promptly had the defective parts of the structure repaired and strengthened, and the President set an example of confidence by very early taking his place close to the spot of the accident. The musical feature of the day's programme was the performance of Handel's *Messiah*. The effect was immense: this performance, it is opined, "has opened a new musical era for Wales, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated." The proceedings of Friday were wound

up by the quaint formalities of the Gorsedd Gwynnedd—the Assembly of Bards—in conferring degrees.

The managing committee of the Eisteddfod have issued a report on the causes of Thursday's accident, in which they severely censure the builder of the structure. The reporter of the *Morning Chronicle* expressly fixes the blame on Mr. Jones, the architect and bard, and states that he departed for Liverpool to evade the storm of condemnation; but the reporter of the *Times* has a passage to the exact contrary:—"We state with pleasure the opinion unanimously expressed, that no fault is imputed to Talhaiarn, the architect, in the accident that happened yesterday morning."

A HUMBLE PRIMA DONNA.—In the winter of 1846 a young girl, poorly clad, attracted some attention by her singing at the edge of the pavement before the Western Club House at Glasgow. A shawl enveloped her head and concealed her face. She asked no alms, but sang on, accepting with grateful thanks the small gifts of the street passengers. One night her voice sounded so sweetly in the ears of two German gentlemen, that they gave her some small coin, and hurried on. The rain was falling in torrents. The heart-touching tones of the poor girl's voice touched them deeply. Suddenly one of them stopped and said, "Do you hear that voice? What beauty and power! Does no one try to save the possessor of such a voice from destruction? Shall a girl with such a gift from Heaven die from hunger, or worse?" "Let us see what we can do," answered the other. They returned and enquired of the watchman respecting the mysterious songstress. He knew nothing of her. She did no harm nor evil that he ever saw. He would inquire. She gave him a false address, for she wished to conceal her name. After about a month's diplomatic negotiations, by means of the watchman, the girl agreed at last to visit a benevolent German lady. Arrived there, and putting the jealous shawl aside, a pale interesting face was discovered. The girl gave satisfactory references as to her former life. It appeared that she was a native of Edinburgh; that, having become destitute from the death of her father, the illness of other members of her family, and other circumstances, and not being able to get work sufficient to provide for her family, and being possessed of a good voice—her only family inheritance—she resolved to try to make a precarious living by singing in the streets during the twilight and evening. When she sang to her new friends, her voice seemed to have lost its fine qualities. Doubts were expressed as to her identity—she proved it by detailing the negotiations with the watchman. But she seemed to have two voices, and the Germans could not understand it. By and bye, the lady and Mr. Seligmann, a musical professor, called upon the sick mother, and then it was discovered that the girl had a sister, who was then with a distant relation in Paisley, and who, when she happened to be in Glasgow, sometimes relieved her from the task of singing in the streets. This sister was the elder, and on being sent for, her voice soon proved her identity. She sang so well, and her character was found to be so good, that the professor and the German lady determined to educate her musical faculties. She progressed so well that they extended the range of her studies, and after two years' instruction in Glasgow, they sent her to Germany to be initiated into the higher branches of music. Great, we are told, has been her progress, not only in music, but general accomplishments. So great that the *Glasgow Herald* avers that no traces of the street-singer can now be found in the handsome, accomplished, and elegant young lady whose name is Christina Dawson. It is a pleasure to add that her friendly patrons have taken care of her destitute family, and that the heroine is shortly expected home to sing at concerts in her native land.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.—Mr. CHOWLER "SHUT UP."—The proceedings at the annual meetings of the Agricultural Societies of Nottinghamshire and Liverpool, which were held on Tuesday week and Wednesday, at Newark and Liverpool, were of a most uninteresting kind. At the first, a single incident is worth noting. Mr. Hildyard was dwelling on the benefits which the farmers would secure for themselves by exertions to keep the labourers employed and out of the workhouse. Mr. Chowler, the cavalry-horse hero of the Crown and Anchor meeting some months since, roared out, "It's all very well, that is; but how can we employ labourers if we haven't money to pay 'em with?" Mr. Hildyard coolly remarked, that in civilized society no gentleman would think of rudely interrupting a speaker, but would wait until he had finished what he had to say, and if he had anything to assert in opposition he would take that opportunity of expressing his opinion. This rebuff was received with evident satisfaction by the meeting, and Mr. Chowler was literally "shut up." The Liverpool meeting was not relieved from tedium even by Lord Stanley's presiding and oratory. A halting pun about liberal draining and profuse irrigation of glasses and of the physical man—and an allusion to "competition," not enough reprobated to please some of the audience—were the only notable points.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT LYNNE.—Excavations are now being resumed in the area of the Roman castrum at Lynne, and a rather large number of coins have been found, of which the types of Carausius and Alectus are among the most numerous, a fact which may be explained by this maritime locality being, together with Richborough, the chief rendezvous of the fleet of these usurpers.

THE PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. BAYLEY'S LECTURES.

The second of these four lectures was delivered, on Wednesday evening last, at the Institution, 58, Aldersgate-street. The lecturer commenced by "squaring some rather crotchety accounts." He understood that some of his remarks in the first lecture on the condition moral of the working classes had drawn down upon him the imputation of having libelled the honourable guild of labour. He carefully repeated the leading statements he then made. He then proceeded with the consideration of his specific subject—"Education in relation to Society." There are, he said, several ways of treating this subject. There is that of sitting upon it like a silk-worm, and spinning round it fathoms of flaming declamation—the statistical, that judges from comparisons of the jewelry sold in one shop and the oatmeal in another, of the state of popular education—and the philosophical, that deals with it as a social element, as furnishing the type of popular character—besides the fiscal and the religious views of it. Let us go over the whole subject, as from rafter to rafter, till we have examined the whole roof. But, first, what is education? A very necessary inquiry, for it seems to be with most people the prosperity of their own party. It is putting the mind into that condition in which it will—not only may or can, but will—discharge its duties. Then you will say, that as the duty of every man to himself, to society, and to the Almighty, is religious, he must receive religious instruction as a permanent part of his education. Certainly. The strife is not whether religious ideas be necessary to harmonize the secular, to keep them in their places, but who shall impart them? This strife is a very unhappy one. It seems to me that every country ought to have an adequate number of educational institutes. I do not say that Government ought to furnish them—but I do say, that if the benevolent principle or the trade principle does not furnish them, Government must; if not, then ought the people to be abandoned to ignorance? What is the provision for national education? First, the universities—places of which everybody is proud who was never at them—very well for aristocrats and a crab-moving clergy; persons whose opinions are stereotyped before they are born, and are sworn to at seventeen—but an impudent lampoon on the educational wants of the nation. Then there are the grammar-schools—one of which is in every principal and many small towns. Most of them are upon charitable foundations, and were expressly designed for "poor men's children." Christchurch, Westminster, Rochester, Winchester, Eton, are all monstrous misappropriations. For the most part at these schools the first master is a clergyman, the second a clergyman, and the third a steadfastly-intentioned son of the Church. The Church Catechism is taught as invariably as the Delectus; and the sons of Dissenters are either sequestered, or are allowed to sneak out at the catechetical hour. There are 27,000 charities in the country in trust—the greater part educational, and the greater part under the reverend thumb. Pass on to the Dissenters' schools. They, too, are sectarian schools. I know they don't teach the catechism, but neither do they teach love for the Church of England—and the working men know it; and their prejudice against them is as strong as against those of the Church of England. Then there are the charity schools, where children are educated on condition of being dressed in the garb of the Tudors, or where a penny a-week is paid. But the truth is, that from eighteen to thirty is the proper time for education. It is then that the matrices of the mind get periodized. But where shall the parent send his son, to whom he would do a parent's duty? To the Mechanic's Institute? They are a marvellous failure. Another race of mushrooms has come up in their place—the Athenæums, where young men meet to dance, and sing, and drink coffee, and play at backgammon, and smoke cigars, and drill, and spout, and all but fight; everything nearly but education do they present to the keen and inquisitive young spirits of the working classes, who are thirsting after a higher tutorage. These men have to work for their dinner before they get it; and to work too long to leave an appetite for study. Who is inclined to force the "Pons Assinorum" after sweating at the lathe all day? But great as is this evil, by sewing together the fragments of their time, they may get the education they desire. It is, therefore, clear, that something is wanted—something more than the good wishes of Lord John, or the milky words of Lord Carlisle; whether that something will be "The People's Christian Association," depends on the manner in which it is developed and sustained. Now, society has an interest in the education of the people, because it develops the sentiment of true patriotism. Whilst it is the duty of all men to love their country, it is the duty of Government to see they have a country worth loving; but for the difficulty of getting across the water, half her Majesty's subjects would have emigrated by this time. Education would teach the people respect for the laws, and at the same time secure for them civil rights. An educated people will be the best guarantee against despotism. Despotism is many-formed. In the days of some of our ancestors it was monarchical; then came the despotism of parties, political, democratical, and religious, and this is drawing to an end; we are now living under the despotism of an idea—mammon; and nothing will break the enchantment but educating the people, teaching that lives of poverty may be lives of honour and virtue, that wealth was not in the heroic ages necessary to immortality. Education would render the national

mind inconceivably more productive than it is. The greater part of mankind pass through the world, and add nothing more to the stock of ideas than that of their own insignificance. The inventor of lucifer matches had a very productive mind—the most extraordinary piece of productiveness, in a small way, that society has, probably, ever chronicled, unless it be the fabrication of pins. George Stephenson, Burns, and Liebig, were all productive minds; but you cannot have a productive mind, except it be an educated mind. Education gives a taste for the fine arts. I do not mean sculpture, or engraving, or pictures—though these are fine teachers of a whole story at a glance—but I mean the bringing into practical life every idea that is good, sublime, and beautiful, and true. But I need not enlarge. You see how the question, brought in its application to the social view of education, will bear looking at honestly and thoroughly, and that we have no help for the social evils but in an extension of education.

LIFE AND DEATH OF A TAILOR'S APPRENTICE.—On Thursday, Mr. William Payne, the coroner, went into a protracted investigation at Guy's Hospital, respecting the death of Robert Mindon, aged 18, late an apprentice to Mr. John Triggs, a master tailor and oilman, carrying on business at No. 54, Church-lane, Whitechapel. The unfortunate deceased led a life of bitter misery, but one which thousands lead. He used to rise at six, and work till eleven o'clock at night. He was in the habit of "eating his meals standing, and going directly to work again." He only went out on Sundays, and then only from three to six. The blankets of his bed had not "been washed for three years." He secured his room and made his own bed. Elizabeth Mindon, the mother, stated that the deceased complained very much of his mistress, who treated him unkindly. He came home on Monday week, and said he was very bad; he was crying, and said, "Oh, God has heard my prayer." He begged of witness to take him away from his place. Witness went to the mistress, and asked her to let the deceased have a basin of gruel, as he was very ill. Mrs. Triggs replied, "Gruel, indeed; what next?" Witness afterwards told her, that she should take the deceased to a surgeon, and send the bill to her for payment. The deceased was then ordered to the hospital, where he died on Tuesday. The deceased said his bed-place was dreadfully dirty, and that he was almost eaten up with large quantities of fleas. Witness thought deceased's death had been hastened by the want of proper food and cleanliness. Dr. Gull, the resident physician at Guy's Hospital, deposed that the deceased was admitted suffering from typhus fever. He was delirious, and continued so until his death. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from typhus fever." The jury also considered that the deceased had been very "unkindly treated."

THE "FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY."—A farewell "group-meeting" of the emigrants about to depart in the "Slains Castle" for Australia, under the arrangements of Mrs. Chisholm's "Family Colonization Society," was held last night in the Royal British Institution. Mrs. Chisholm was the nominal chairman of the meeting; but as she was much busied in the body of the hall among the emigrants grouped there, the chair was formally vacant. Mr. Wyndham Harding, the Secretary of the Society, explained its objects. Selected emigrants are offered half their passage-money, on loan, secured under an engagement entered into by the individual borrower and also by the members of the group of which he forms a member; and the grouping of the emigrants for mutual acquaintance and co-operation being a particular feature of the plan. Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Lord Lifford, spoke in recommendation of Mrs. Chisholm's plans. The "Slains Castle" is the first ship sent out by the Family Colonization Society; it is a ship originally built by Mr. Green, and has already made successful emigration voyages; when we lately inspected the progress of the fittings the vessel appeared to us remarkably substantial in build; it is extraordinary in loftiness between decks, and in the general arrangements for ventilation, and the proper housing of emigrants. One of the gains by the system of groups is, that single unmarried females obtain the protection of some experienced parent of a family.—*Spectator*.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—Mr. Cowling has retired from the contest, and left Mr. Wigram in undisturbed possession of the field. It appears that Mr. Cowling takes this course in compliance with the recommendation of his Committee, and from great reluctance to be the cause of division among the Conservative members of the Senate. In reference to Mr. Cowling's interest, the *Cambridge Independent Press* says:—"St. John's College aimed at having a Member of Parliament returned who was to represent the Toryism of St. John's; but the rest of the Toryism of the University of Cambridge counted heads, and the Toryism of St. John's found itself out-pollled. The merits of the candidates might have been weighed in the smallest possible scales, and the smallest grain of difference could not have been declared without partiality." Our contemporary notes the "unaccountable fact of some of the evangelical clergy—Professor Scholefield amongst them,—joining the Committee of a candidate who would cheerfully support a Puseyite Government." The new writ was issued from the Crown office on Thursday afternoon, and transmitted by that night's mail to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, by whom the day of election is to be appointed.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—At Marylebone Police Office, yesterday week, Mr. Alexander Shiver, jun., a draper of Cheltenham, was charged with having thrown a bottle from a train on the Great Western Railway, seriously wounding James Wise, a guard. As an express-train dashed past the Farringdon-road station, a glass bottle was cast from a window; Wise was standing on the platform, and the bottle struck him on the head; he fell senseless, the blood streaming from his forehead. The number of the carriage was noted; at London an inquiry was made of the passengers within; and Mr. Shiver admitted that he threw the bottle out of the window, at the request of another passenger. Before the magistrate, the accused said the affair was quite accidental; for to the best of his belief he had not thrown the bottle away at a station. He was held to bail. On Wednesday, the wounded man appeared, with his head strapped up. A surgeon's certificate stated that some weeks would elapse before the wound would be cured. The bottle seems to have been a pint porter-bottle. Mr. Shiver, through his solicitor, applied to be allowed to compromise the matter by making a money compensation to Wise. But Mr. Broughton said he could not consent to anything like a compromise, inasmuch as the offence was one of a nature in which the public generally are materially interested. He had given due and attentive consideration to the case in all its bearings, and was of opinion that what had arisen could not be looked upon as an "accident," although he believed at the same time that there was no intention of doing injury to any particular person. Eventually, he enlarged the recognizances for a week; Mr. Shiver to attend the local magistrates if they should sit in the meantime.

WANDSWORTH. — CHURCH-RATES.—Forty rate-payers of the parish of Tooting Graveney, the majority of them poor people, were summoned before Mr. Beadon for the arrears of a Church-rate, at sevenpence in the pound, made on the 15th of June, 1849. The majority of the rate-payers made no objection, and a few were excused on the ground of poverty. Mr. W. Smith objected upon conscientious principles. Mr. Beadon said "he had nothing to do with conscientious principles there;" he must pay the rate. Mr. G. Rich, the churchwarden, and Mr. Wombwell, the collector of taxes, attended to support the summonses, and the magistrates called their attention to the fact of the arrears being for 1849. Mr. Rich, as also the collector, said they, unfortunately, had devolved on them the disagreeable duty of performing that which had been neglected by a party who filled the office of churchwarden in 1849. The monies were ordered to be paid, or warrants of distress to be issued.

FEAROUS O'CONNOR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Mr. O'Connor has commenced a magazine, entitled the *National Instructor*; the first lesson for the nation to learn, being the life and adventures of the bashful M.P. for Nottingham. The following sentences are taken at random from the autobiography:—"My grandfather was the wealthiest man in the kingdom." "My father and uncle Arthur were, perhaps, two of the finest looking men in the kingdom;" the latter "has passed through such an ordeal as no man in this world has ever experienced." "My brother Roderick is the wealthiest man in the colony of New South Wales." "My brother, Francis Burdett O'Connor, was Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief to Bolivar, and now possesses an immense territory." "Is like myself, detested by the wealthy, but beloved by the poor." "I possess letters which some persons would give me many thousands of pounds for, but I would rather crack stones on the road than sell them." "I have passed through an ordeal that no other man would survive." [The last sentence probably contains the most truth.—*Inquirer*.]

RETURN OF THE "NORTH STAR" FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—H.M.S. "North Star," which went out in May, 1849, with provisions for Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Expedition, arrived at Spithead on Saturday morning. It brings no tidings whatever of Sir John Franklin.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS ON THE HOMOEOPATHIC PRINCIPLE.—On Friday last a general meeting of the subscribers was held at the hospital, 39, Bloomsbury-square, for the election of medical officers, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair. After a speech from his lordship, the election proceeded, when the following were chosen physicians and surgeons; viz.—Physicians—J. Chapman, Esq., M.A., M.D., E. C. Chep-mell, Esq., M.D., P. F. Curie, Esq., M.D., R. E. Dudgeon, Esq., M.D., H. V. Malan, Esq., M.A., M.D., M. Roth, Esq., M.D.; surgeons—T. Engall, Esq., M.R.C.S., J. Hands, Esq., M.R.C.S., A. Henriques, Esq., B.L. M.R.C.S., H. Kelsall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., D. Wilson, Esq., M.R.C.S. The appointment of a resident house-surgeon was committed to the Board of Management. The noble chairman congratulated the meeting on the appointment of a staff of medical officers so highly qualified and experienced in the homoeopathic treatment as those just elected; and the cordial thanks of the meeting were then voted to his lordship for his warm interest in the cause, and his presiding on that day.

THE SNAKE CHARMERS.—Among the passengers by the "Indus," which left Southampton last week, was the young African snake-charmer, on his way to Cairo. He stated that he should return to England in a short time, with more snakes, scorpions, and other wild animals.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—Prince Albert regularly pursues his amusements of shooting and deer-stalking. One reads with increasing astonishment at her Majesty's prowess, that she "accompanied" her consort when he stalked deer in the forest of Invergelder, on Saturday week. The Queen gave a ball on Thursday to the tenantry on the royal properties of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall. The Earl of Aberdeen is one of her Majesty's guests. The Queen held a Privy Council on the 24th of September, at Balmoral, when Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from the 15th of October to the 14th of November.

THE REV. DR. CUMMING'S SERMON BEFORE HER MAJESTY.—*Craithie, Sunday, Sept. 22.*—This morning the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch National Church, Covent garden, preached from Isaiah xlv. 22, "Look unto me and be ye saved all ye ends of the earth." There were present in the royal pew her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Marchioness of Dour. In the next pew were the Duchess of Kent and other distinguished persons belonging to the Court. In other parts of the church we observed the Chief of Invercauld, Lady Agnes Duff, and others. The preacher divided the religions of mankind into three great categories—the religion of man, the religion of the priest, and the religion of God the Saviour. He enlarged on the last division without notes, and we should suppose he was the first extempore preacher her Majesty ever heard. We understand from good authority that the sermon will be submitted to the public, and will thus naturally excite no ordinary interest. It was certainly a most impressive spectacle to see the Queen of England, her royal Consort, and her august mother, surrounded by Highland peasants, with their plaids and brogues, and Highland women, with their white *mulcher*, united in worshipping God. The rich and poor thus meeting together, and listening to a clear and faithful exhibition of the gospel, as remote from extravagance and license as it was from Popish and Puseyite superstition. The Queen was attired with extreme simplicity. She joined audibly in singing the Scottish Psalms, and listened with the closest attention to the preacher. Dr. Cumming preached on the evening of the same day at the parish church of Braemar, at which Lord and Lady John Russell, General Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, Lady Agnes Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson (of Invercauld), Mr. Ricardo, and other visitors and residents attended. In speaking of Dr. Cumming's sermon before the Queen, a writer in the *Tractarian Guardian* says:—

Since the Court left Windsor it travels without a chaplain, so that in the event of a sudden call from this world, its vanities, and its sins, there is no one who could administer the *Holy Viaticum* (!) to any member of it. . . . Many of your readers are ignorant of the vast difference which exists between the doctrines of the Church of England and the established Presbyterianism of Scotland. To name a few points—the latter system repudiates the whole structure of the Apostolic Christian Church, ridicules a priesthood and bishops as a "vain superstition"; in 1592 it derived its ministry from Andrew Melville, a layman; the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is scoffed at as Popery; and although it would be uncharitable and untrue to deny that they believe the divinity of our Lord, yet the belief on the *Holy Trinity* generally assumes the form of Sabellianism. Few prayers are directly offered to our Saviour, and I never heard of any worship being given to the Divine Spirit.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM BALMORAL.—It has now been arranged that the Royal Family will leave Balmoral for the south on the morning of Thursday, the 10th of October. The intention originally was to leave on the 5th, but her Majesty has been so delighted with her Highland home, that she has resolved to prolong her stay to the period mentioned. Her Majesty will arrive in Edinburgh about seven o'clock on the evening in question; and, as it will be dark at that hour, the road from the North British Railway station to Holyrood Palace will be lighted with coloured lamps. Her Majesty, it is said, will depart from Edinburgh on the morning of Saturday, the 12th.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—This noble duke, who is in the 65th year of his age, is dangerously ill. The Earl of Lincoln, Lord Thomas Charles Pelham Clinton, and Lord R. R. Clinton, and the other members of the family, are in constant attendance.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The works, suspended during the sittings of parliament, are now resumed, and are actively progressing. In the House of Lords the artists are engaged on the historical paintings remaining incomplete. In the new chamber of the Commons the alterations and acoustic improvements, found necessary at the trial sittings, are being effected. St. Stephen's Porch, the approach to the New House of Commons, is quite finished; it will be reached by a noble flight of steps, the entire breadth of which extends fifty feet into the body of Westminster Hall. The restoration of the splendid roof and interior of Westminster Hall was commenced. A new entrance has been opened from the centre of the hall to the cloisters. The bases and statues in the interior of the Royal Entrance, Victoria Tower, are complete, and it is expected that, on the next occasion of her Majesty opening Parliament in person, this entrance will be made use of.

THE CARMEN OF EDINBURGH have, in some measure, beaten the authorities in the dispute about fares; for the matter has been so settled that the new and lower scale of payment is to apply to a portion only of the city.

LITERATURE.

The Working Classes of Great Britain: their Present Condition, and the Means of their Improvement and Elevation. Prize Essay. By the Rev. S. G. GREEN, A.B. London: Snow.

THIS work received Mr. Cassell's prize of fifty pounds for an Essay on the Improvement of the Social, Intellectual, and Moral Condition of the Working Classes. Although the best production furnished for that competition, it is far from realizing our conception of what such an essay should be. We do not so much object to what Mr. Green has written, as to the absence of a great deal which ought to be found in a work on so comprehensive and important a theme. We honour and praise the spirit in which the author has undertaken his work, the Christian philanthropy it breathes, and the clearness and eloquence, albeit suffering somewhat from diffuseness, with which he has written. But we are fearful that the objects for which this prize essay was sought, and for which we hoped it might be available, will be assisted by its publication in no very considerable measure.

The author commences with some general remarks on the question, and then proceeds to state the principles which he has endeavoured, in the succeeding pages, to follow to some of their applications. These are, briefly, that a working class is necessary—that subordination does not imply inferiority—that there is essential equality and mutual dependence amongst men—that Christianity presents sympathy as the uniting bond of society. The author then proceeds to a survey of the past and the present, and to depict the condition of the working classes under three divisions—the agricultural labourer—the country-town artisan—and the factory worker. His picture of the first is drawn from the peasantry of a certain district between Oxfordshire and Bucks, and is true to the facts; but, as representing the class of agricultural labourers, it is altogether one-sided when compared with the slighter prominence given to the darker features of the life of the artisan and factory operative, and may expose the author to the charge of unfairness. The chief fault, however, which we have to find with the latter pictures is, that while they have a good deal of colour, they do not realize to us their subjects; many truths are told, but the combination of them is not powerful—many characteristics of the state of the classes are given, but there is no clear perception of their relations; a vague generalization of facts is presented to us, but there is apparent no accurate estimate of their value, no penetration of the real causes of the conditions observed, no comprehensive grasp of the whole case in its origination as well as its superficial aspects. We did not look for a long array of statistics, or a catalogue of individual instances; but we certainly expected a much more careful deduction from a large body of authentic and well-digested facts; which should trace back to their sources the evils and miseries admitted to exist, should manifest acquaintance with the undercurrents of the social life of the operatives, and present more distinctly and definitely the evils to be remedied, the wrongs to be redressed, the duties to be discharged. In a chapter on "Employers and Employed," Mr. Green writes most delightfully, so far as a genial spirit and rectitude of principle can go; but he certainly does not sound the depths of the labour question, plainly does not know the force of the rising stream of thought thereupon. That which he assumes to be easy and simple is so only to those who have yet to learn its difficulties, hindrances, and almost insoluble problems. The recommendation of consideration, social intercourse, attention to the labourer's home and recreations, are far from exhausting the demands of this part of his subject. We rejoice that he recognises the principle of association, in inquiring whether a more direct partnership of the workers might not be of advantage; but the question ought not to have been so slightly touched, seeing that it daily presses more heavily for an adjustment; and, especially, seeing that the actual condition of the artisan and factory classes is believed so extensively by themselves to be one in which the discussion of Competition and Association is the all in all. The chapters on "The School," "The Church," and "The Press," have our greater sympathy; and contain facts and hints of much interest and importance. The "Hints to Working People," we are bound to say, have greatly disappointed us; consisting, as they do, entirely of inculcations of frugality, and brief practical religious exhortations.

We thus freely confess our dissatisfaction with this volume, assured that Mr. Green will think us guilty of no discourtesy; for we again repeat, that we appreciate fully his fine spirit and wide sympathy, and the literary excellence of his essay. The faults of the book seem to us to be—that the condition of the working classes is not in such manner ascertained, as to have the merits of comprehensiveness, clear-sightedness, and exhaustive truth;—that any "well-digested scheme of practical and practicable remedial mea-

asures," which the proposals for the essay insisted on "chiefly," is wanting;—that there is often no very perceivable relation of such remedies as are suggested, to the evils which it is intended to remedy;—and that the whole subject is treated too loosely and incompletely. At the same time we think that it may be useful to those who need a first awakening of their interest in these topics; and if it fall into the hands of operatives it is likely at least to make them feel that they are respected, cared-for, and that their political and social elevation is sought, as well as their spiritual improvement, by the religious classes, and especially the religious teachers, towards whom they often indulge unjust suspicion, and suffer themselves to contract an injurious aversion. And every reader will highly value a considerable Appendix, which has been compiled by the donor of the prize, containing Statistics of Labour and Remuneration, and a most appalling collection of facts respecting the consequences of insufficient remuneration, intemperance, poverty, crime, and the extent and causes of juvenile depravity. It is impossible to read this Appendix without a thrill of horror, and a deep and affecting sense of the undischarged duties of society towards the labouring poor.

Such extracts as we could afford to make room for, would very unfairly represent the matter and style of Mr. Green's essay; but we give as a specimen the following remarks on the preaching necessary for powerful effect on those who are too ready to supply the want of "manly, thoughtful, and free exposition of truth" from the pulpit, by the Sunday newspaper or the "Hall of Science."

"The great want of our age is simply a full and free exposition of the whole counsel of God. The fundamentals of the Christian faith may be duly regarded, without being the theme of every sermon. There is a glorious superstructure too. Let Christianity be inculcated as the all-regulating, all-controlling spirit of life. Its connexion with everything true and wise, generous and holy, lovely and of good report, should be the preacher's frequent theme. It should be proclaimed as the only source of freedom, the only bond of brotherhood. While it claims the right and the power to regenerate the world, it should be seen girding itself for its mission. It should speak of common life, its duties and its evils, its trials and its cares, declaring that honest labour and patient endurance are themselves parts of religion; that the distinction between things secular and sacred is false; and that, in the words which a modern thinker has caught from a kindred spirit in ancient time, and urged with eloquent comment, 'work is worship.' LABOURARE EST ORARE. It should remind the complacent loungers of the sanctuary, that their religion is not there, in the cushioned pew, in the melodious hymn, but out away in the stirring work of life, among their brother men, to be exemplified in high-principled integrity, equal justice, free-hearted benevolence. The glorious, yet most solemn declaration, 'Ye are not your own; ye are bought with a price,' should demand other response than a pious sigh, or a liberal subscription. Boldly should the minister speak of every relation which man sustains to man, of business, service, or affection; setting forth its duties in the light of New Testament teaching, and as earnestly denouncing its perversions and deceptions. Nay, why should political duty be omitted? Is it not a branch of morality as clear and defined as any other? Are not the principles of the Gospel here most clearly applicable? Does not the exercise of political power contain the most fearful misconception and abuse of things spiritual? Wherefore, then, with delicate fastidiousness, pass it by?"

This quotation is from the excellent chapter on the Church; the whole is marked by great freedom from conventionalism, a deep earnestness and true spirituality of feeling. So also, the chapter on the Press has great merits; and offers many useful suggestions both on the failure of religious literature as an instrument for the elevation of the working classes, and the character of the literature which those who seek their improvement should strive to create. Although we have so plainly expressed our sense of the deficiencies of this volume as a whole, as we thought it our duty, we highly value many portions of it, and are in cordial agreement with many of its views.

An Analysis and Summary of Old Testament History and the Laws of Moses. With Introduction, Chronological and other Tables, &c. By the author of "An Analysis and Summary of Herodotus." Cambridge: Wheeler. London: Washbourne.

THIS Analysis, by the author of the work above noticed, possesses all the merits of plan, arrangement, care, and style, by which that work is so highly distinguished. A brief critical account of the Old Testament, and an outline of its history and geography, prepare for the summary of the historical books, which is satisfactorily full, and includes a comprehensive analysis of the laws and ordinances of Moses. To complete the history two chapters are inserted,—a history of the Chaldeo-Babylonian empire—and Jewish history from the governorship of Nehemiah to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus, forming a connexion between the Old and New Testaments. The poetical and prophetic books are more briefly treated; but of the whole it ought to be said distinctly, that its most excellent method, its clearness and satisfying presentation in brief of the detailed contents of the various books, and its proof and illustrative references to the Scripture, are deserving of the highest praise. Two additional chapters, on intimations and types of the Messiah, and on Jewish sects, increase

the usefulness of the volume; although of the former we should say, that the author has been guided by no sound principle of interpretation, if it were not that we suppose his purpose has excluded independent conclusions, and induced a conformity to popular authorities. Some of the "persons and things" quoted would be rejected by the most intelligent scholars, as being neither intimations nor types; and it is singularly illustrative of the school of exposition which alone would defend so many extravagant and far fetched references to the Messiah, that the author's catalogues of such "persons" and "things" each end with an "&c." But in the distinct "prophecies" which are here given we miss some passages which we think ought to have been prominent. As a whole, the work may be strongly and justly commended to theological students investigating the course of the Divine manifestations—to ministers conducting Bible classes of young people—and to the general reader of sacred history.

An Analysis and Summary of Herodotus: with a Chronological Table of Principal Events; Tables of Weights, Money, &c.: and an Outline of the History and Geography. Cambridge: J. T. Wheeler. London: Washbourne.

This is a work for which the student of Herodotus will be very thankful. It is much more complete than any such work previously published; and by a simple general plan—and especially by the construction of the divisions, in which the occasional digressions of the historian are distinguished from the direct narrative—and by typographical arrangement—it presents the successive points of the history, and their chronology, in such manner that they are perceived at a glance. It is preceded by a brief outline of the history and geography of Herodotus, and accompanied by various useful tables. Clearness and conciseness of style, and marked carefulness of labour, complete the excellence of the work,—which we think quite a model of an analytical summary of a historical work, and an indescribably serviceable book to students who have to prepare Herodotus for examination.

Mr. Morell, and the Sources of his Information: An Investigation of his "Philosophy of Religion." London: Ward and Co.

THE opinion we have to express concerning this piece of criticism is founded entirely on its own merits, without implying any judgment, favourable or otherwise, on Mr. Morell's work; and bears reference simply to the success of the attempt here made to prove Mr. Morell guilty of unwarrantable "plagiarism," or literary "felony"—for such are the terms supplied by the introductory quotations from Milton and Bacon. The charge is—improper suppression of his authorities; mystification as to the origin of the views contained in Chapters I. and II. of his work—and which are affirmed to be taken directly from Cousin, in whose writings they may be found "digested, expanded, supported most amply and entirely;" and, further, a use of Schleiermacher's works, in subsequent chapters, which amounts to "free translation" or "dilution" of successive paragraphs of the original, without either reference or acknowledgment.

It may at once be admitted that these charges seem to be made good to a considerable extent: and Mr. Morell himself, we imagine, will readily grant that he has made very extensive use of both Cousin and Schleiermacher, without formal quotation or direct reference in the several cases. That part of the charge which Mr. Morell would deny, and which we hold to be untrue, is—that he has aimed at concealment, and has had "the temerity" to seek to impose on his readers by presenting the views of these great writers as purely and originally his own. When we read Mr. Morell's Preface we did not understand him to offer this work as such a strictly original production. When we read his acknowledgment that the mind of Schleiermacher was one "whose personality had impressed itself more than any other upon his own"—and that certain portions of the volume were "taken substantially" from the "*Glaubenslehre*,"—and when we observed no recurring citation of the original passages,—we concluded that Mr. Morell's modifications and combinations had been so numerous as to render direct references cumbersome, wearisome, and useless: and as it was not his design to furnish an account of the views of Schleiermacher, we considered that his use of the work to which he confessed himself substantially indebted was fully justified, both as to the manner and extent of its employment. Whatever may be the wish of a critic that the "*Philosophy of Religion*" had been something different, both in matter and method, its author certainly does not lie open to any charge which involves his literary honesty, or which can fairly detract from his reputation.

What we have now urged seems to us a sufficient defence for Mr. Morell; he may have even a completer vindication of himself of which we are ignorant. It ought, however, to be said that this criticism is good tempered and courteous, with the exception of one page (p. 5), which is a piece of impertinent personality: and it "utterly disclaims that criticism which deplores the principles of a book, because they are adverse from our traditional beliefs, and closes an article with something like an anathema, and something also like a prayer, for the author." We confess, notwithstanding, that we deem it a very weak affair, and having a very impotent

and silly conclusion; and we would suggest to the author, that he who undertakes such a work as this should himself be wholly and unimpeachably accurate,—whereas, in this production, the extracts with which Mr. Morell is confronted have errors in spelling, omissions of words, and other words in a state of most preternatural separation.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE VOLCANOES OF SAN MIGUEL AND SAN SALVADOR.—The volcano of San Miguel, in San Salvador, is a regular truncated cone, rising 8,000 feet above the plain. It emits a small plume of smoke from its top, but its eruptions, which are frequent, take place near the base. The last of these occurred in 1848, when several vents were opened about 2,000 feet above the plain, on its eastern slope. It was attended with none of those appalling phenomena which were observed at the eruption of Cozequina, and lava only was ejected, with a little ashes from the great crater. The lava currents radiate from this mountain for many leagues, in every direction, interposing vast barriers to the traveller in approaching it. The volcano of San Salvador, near the city of that name, is remarkable for the extraordinary size of its crater, which is estimated by Dr. Weems, American Consul in Guatemala, to be nine miles in circumference, sloping like an inverted cone to the depth of 5,000 feet, almost large enough to receive the entire volume of Vesuvius. A small lake is visible at the bottom. The volcanoes in the vicinity of the city of Guatemala are better known than any others in Central America, chiefly in connexion with the earthquake of 1773, which caused the abandonment of the city of Old Guatemala. This earthquake, however, does not seem to have been as violent as many others which have happened since. And the accounts which have been published of the earth opening and swallowing entire houses, vomiting fire, &c., are, as observed by a late writer, incorrect and absurd. And in copying the monkish accounts of the catastrophe, modern authors may as well add the other interesting particulars of devils being seen to ascend out of the earth where it yawned, to assist in pulling down the sacred edifices and wooden images of the saints, running away and beckoning the inhabitants to follow them, with other occurrences equally novel and surprising.—*Squier's Geographical and Topographical Features of Nicaragua.*

HOW A WIFE WAS WON.—My father took the degree of Master of Arts, both at Philadelphia and New York. When he spoke the farewell oration on leaving college, two young ladies fell in love with him, one of whom he afterwards married. He was fair and handsome, with delicate features, a small aquiline nose, and blue eyes. To a graceful address he joined a remarkably fine voice, which he modulated with great effect. It was in reading, with this voice, the poets and other classics of England that he completed the conquest of my mother's heart. He used to spend his evenings in this manner with her and her family, a noble way of courtship; and my grandmother became so hearty in his cause, that she succeeded in carrying it against her husband, who wished his daughter to marry a wealthy neighbour.—*Autobiography of Leigh Hunt.*

ROYAL WIT.—When Queen Elizabeth visited Coventry, the citizens determined to chime in with her ridiculous vanity in supposing herself possessed of personal charms, and resolute in not "mincing the matter," addressed her, through the mayor, in the following concerted speech:—

"We men of Coventry
Are very glad to see
Your royal majesty,
—Good Lord, how fair ye be!"

To which the Queen answered extempore—

"My royal majesty
Is very glad to see
Ye men of Coventry,
—Good Lord! what fools ye be!"

Another corporation, in addressing James I., hoped that he might reign "as long as the sun, moon, and stars endured!" "Gude faith, mon," said the King, "then my son maun reign by candlelight!"—*History of Woburn.*

WOMEN AS PEACEMAKERS.—"They are rightly termed," writes a lady, "the gentler sex." Their sensibilities are quicker and deeper than those of men; they know better how to sympathize in the joys and sorrows of others; they live on the sweet and hallowed reciprocities of affection; and all their influence comes not from terror and violence, or even authority, but from goodness, from kind offices, from the resistless power of love. Theirs is the empire of the heart. They wield no sword; they threaten no violence, they claim little authority, they seldom insist even on their acknowledged rights; and yet they expect their full share of influence in every department of society, and silently move, unseen, the hands that sway the world. They rule by obedience; they conquer by retreat; they triumph by submission; they carry nearly all their points by insisting strenuously on none. Such a temper is the spirit of peace; such a character an embodiment of its principles, and the result is a decisive illustration of their power. Women, if not disposed, are compelled to adopt the policy of peace; and their general success proves the superiority of moral over physical power, the efficacy of returning good for evil, and giving the other cheek to the smiter. Their nature, their training, their condition, and relations in life, all conspire to render them peace-makers, and peculiarly fit them for co-operation in this cause. Women may, if they will, perform for this cause

services which no others can. They are the mothers of men, and leave on their children an indelible impress of themselves. The hand which rocks the cradle will be found, in the end, to rule the world; the voice which whispers in the infant and youthful ear lessons of truth or error, of goodness or guilt, will yet give tone to morals, law to society, and character to the whole human race. We must win the young to peace, and their character is necessarily moulded almost entirely by female hands. As mothers and teachers, they are the chief educators of mankind. They have access in childhood to every mind under circumstances peculiarly favourable; they cast the mould of society through the world; they may, under God, make its character very much what they please; and if they would stamp upon every young mind under their care a deep, indelible impress of peace, war would, of necessity, come to an end with the very next generation thus trained.—*Olive Leaf.*

GLEANINGS.

It seems to be the intention of the Duke of Wellington gradually to rebuild the Tower of London in conformity with the mediæval castellated styles.

It is said that whisky has been extracted from mountain heather in Scotland,—opening a fine prospect for illicit distillers on the hills.

Mr. Webster, Boundary-lane, Everton, has been made to pay tax for a stuffed dog, the official mistaking it for a live one.—*Liverpool Courier.*

THE REAL ESSENCE OF COURTESHIP.—*Acqui-essence.*

The *Kentucky Yeoman* thinks that the use of the big fiddle in the church service is a base violation of the sanctuary.

It is said that out of 100 new journals founded in Paris, after the revolution of February, 96 have already ceased to exist.

Sweden will contribute her Nightingale to the Exhibition of 1851, Jenny Lind having entered into a contract to appear in London in that year.

A boy twelve years of age died at Cheltenham last week from excessive smoking. The symptoms were those usually caused by narcotic poisons.

Many provincial newspapers are publishing wood engravings of the building for the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

Additional baths and washhouses are about to be erected at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the expense of the corporation. The existing establishment, so far from being a burden, has paid its expenses, including interest on capital, and left a surplus.

The trade in sponges has so largely increased in the Bahama Islands within the last few years, that from the 1st of January to the 30th of June last, nearly 1,000 bales of sponge, averaging 300 lbs. each bale, were shipped from Nassau to London.

The editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*, the other day, in apologizing to his subscribers for the delay in the publication of his paper, said, "The fact is, in a moment of our hurry, some of our compositors left their employment, and went on a 'spreed,' and have not since returned."

According to a trade circular, there is a spurious tea manufactory in Jersey, where the bad and damaged tea from the bond warehouses, the tea leaves purchased at the hotels of London, and the indigenous leaves of the island are converted into what is sold for tea.

The number of Irish reapers who have entered Scotland this year, via the Clyde, is estimated at more than 2,000.

CHINESE LEECHES.—An importation has just taken place by a vessel arrived in the docks from Canton, of several packages of leeches, as part of her cargo. This appears to be a remarkable article of importation from China.

A MORSEL OF SENSE.—It was once said in the Parliament House at Edinburgh, that a gentleman (who was known to have a pretty good appetite) had eaten away his *sens-a*. "Poh!" replied Henry Erskine, "they would not be a *moucheul* to him."

A PUZZLE.—In a house, not 100 miles from Boothtown, are living at present—1 grandfather, 1 grandmother, 1 father, 4 mothers, 3 sisters, 6 brothers, 6 uncles, 3 aunts, 5 nephews, 6 nieces, 8 cousins, 5 sons, 6 daughters, 1 sister-in-law, 1 brother-in-law, 3 granddaughters, 1 widow, and 1 widower—total 61; and there are only 13 persons in the whole.—*Haitax Guardian.*

TRUTH BETTER THAN SOPHISTRY.—A Mr. Robert Cooper offered, the other Sunday, to prove, in the Lecture Room, Newcastle, that the immortality of the soul was a delusion; admission 2d. "Look you here, Tom," said a quaysider, on reading the placard announcing the meeting, and swearing a big oath, "here's a fellow wants us to pay 2d. a-piece to know that we're ne better than a pig or a dog; he's a bonny animal, is he not?"

AN AMBIGUOUS COMPLIMENT.—A story is told of Sully, the painter, a man distinguished for refinement of manners as well as success in art. At a party one evening Sully was speaking of a belle who was a great favourite. "Ah," says Sully, "she has a mouth like an elephant."—"Oh, oh, Mr. Sully, how can you be so rude?"—"Rude, ladies! rude! what do you mean? I say she has got a mouth like an elephant, because it is full of ivory."

The following dialogue between the Hon. R. L. Shiel and the Committee on Public Salaries, shows the onerous and fatiguing nature of the Mint-master's duties:—Q. "Have you any rooms at the Mint?"—A. "No, I have not." Q. "How do you regulate your attendance at the Mint?"—A. "I used to attend the Board." Q. "Where did the Board sit?"—A. "At the Mint every Wednesday: but when I found that my attendance was merely formal, and that I could effect nothing until there was a change of system, I discontinued going through what I found to be a mere ceremony."

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Michaelmas-day having this year fallen upon Sunday, the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place on Saturday. Alderman Salomons was recommended by one Mr. Shoebridge as a suitable person to fill the office during the year of the Great Exhibition; but the Livery saw no reason to deviate from the usual course. They voted for the first two names on the list, Alderman Musgrove and Alderman William Hunter; the former of whom, as the senior, was elected by the Court of Aldermen. The Lord Mayor Elect, having been duly invested with the insignia of his appointment, made his acknowledgments, and promised to send away the foreigners who will visit the city of London in the coming year with agreeable recollections of civic hospitality.

THE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held in the great rooms at Uxbridge, on yesterday week, to hear an exposition of the principles of the National Reform Association. Mr. H. J. Slack said, the association was really what it professed to be; it was truly national in its principles and objects:—

The first aim of the association was such an extension of the suffrage as would confer the right to be registered as an elector upon every man of full age, not subject to any legal disability, who had for twelve months occupied a tenement, or a portion of one, for which he had claimed to be rated to the relief of the poor. This country now contained between six and seven millions of adults, and of these only about 800,000 possessed the franchise. If the first principle of the association was carried into effect, there would be 3,000,000 electors. What was contemplated was, in fact, a lodger suffrage—that every one who occupied a lodging, and went through a formal process of rating—for it need be nothing more than formal—should have a vote, and as the great bulk of the industrious classes in this country resided in their abodes as permanently as the wealthy classes, it would be seen that under what was proposed scarcely any adult need be without the franchise.

The other objects of the National Reform Association were—vote by ballot, and such a change in the electoral districts as would produce a fairer apportionment of representatives to the population. Mr. G. Thompson delivered a long and able speech, in which he exposed the evils of the present mischievous system. Unless they had a real representation of the tax-paying community, it would be better for them to place the power of laying on the taxes in the hands of two or three men than in 656. The latter, though personally interested in the maintenance of high taxes, profess to represent the nation, and, consequently, the people are said to be taxed by themselves, and cannot complain in the manner they might and would, if a few men were individually and personally responsible for the laying on of these impositions. A resolution, declaratory of confidence in the association, was then carried unanimously; and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MR. H. VINCENT AT DORKING.—Two excellent orations on the "progressive tendencies of the present age," and the "social, moral, and intellectual elevation of the people," were delivered by this popular orator, at the assembly room of the Red Lion Hotel, on the evenings of the 26th and 27th September. T. Napier, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the chair. The audiences—withstanding the existence of much antediluvian prejudice, and its being Mr. V.'s first visit to the town—were large and respectable, and the noble idea of social, moral, and intellectual advancement, was greeted with much applause. The hearty reception given to the orator and his addresses is a proof of the progression of the popular mind, and a cause for rejoicing in the heart of every Christian, patriot, and philanthropist.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.—The provincial papers of Saturday record the following agricultural meetings to have taken place during the week, in addition to those already noticed in this journal: North Staffordshire, South Hants, Burton, Breconshire, Wetherby, Abingdon, East Suffolk, West Suffolk, South Beds and North Herts, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Chipping Norton, Watlington, Carmarthenshire, Belsover and Appleby, and Kirkby Stephen. As a test of the workings of the agricultural mind, it may be said generally, as regards the after-dinner addresses, that protectionist doctrines were far less prevalent than at similar meetings last year. The farmers do not find free trade so very terrible after all.

BURIAL CLUBS.—In the new friendly societies act there is a new provision respecting burial clubs. In future the money to be paid on the death of a child under ten years must be under £3, and can only be paid to the undertaker for actual expenses incurred. No money must be paid on the death of husband, wife, or child enrolled, except on production of a certificate from a physician, surgeon, apothecary, or coroner, according to a form annexed to the act, that the party had not been deprived of life by any person interested in obtaining the burial money. If an officer of a society pay the money without such certificate, he will be liable to a penalty of £10, one-half of which will go to the informer.

THE CORPORATION LIBRARY.—At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, a motion made for extending the usefulness of the Corporation Library, by lending the books, was, after considerable discussion, rejected by a large majority.

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS. (From the *Westminster* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain

head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

BIRTH.

September 24, the wife of the Rev. J. J. WAITE, of 3, Moorfield-place, Hereford, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

September 19, at the Registrar's Office, Portsmouth, Mr. JOHN UNDERHILL to Miss EMMA CAKEHEAD, daughter of the Rev. C. CAKEHEAD, of Landport, Portsea.

September 24, at Spencer-street Chapel, by the Rev. A. Pope, Mr. THOMAS RANSFORD, of Coventry, to ELIZABETH, the second daughter of J. GASH, Esq., of Leamington.

September 25, at Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. Professor Barker, of Springhill College, the Rev. BENJAMIN HARRIS COWPER, of Morton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, to HARRIET HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. T. SMITH, of Highgate, Birmingham.

September 25, at the Independent Chapel, Peterborough, by the Rev. W. Palmer, Mr. JOHN STEWART, clerk at the Great Northern Station in that city, to Miss MARGARET WAGSTAFF, late of Paisley, Scotland.

September 25, at Ebenezer Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. E. H. Weeke, Mr. JOHN OLDROYD, second son of Mr. Mark Oldroyd, to SUSANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. G. BLAKELEY, all of Dewsbury.

September 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Erdington, by the Rev. J. A. James, ERIC MACKAY, Esq., M.D., to HANNAH, the eldest daughter of Mr. W. FOWLER, of Birches-green, near Birmingham.

September 26, at the Independent Chapel, Pickering, by the Rev. J. HOYLE, B.A., the Rev. WILLIAM BRERWIS, of Penrith, to ANN, the fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. WILSTHORPE, of Pickering.

September 30, at the Independent Chapel, Rugeley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. T. Hall, Mr. JOSEPH GENDERS, of Lichfield, to Miss SARAH CRADDOCK, of Brereton.

DEATHS.

August 29, at New York, the Rev. JOHN F. FARRENT, Baptist minister, late of Manchester, England.

September 21, at High-street, Barnstable, of scarlet fever, aged 34, Mr. JOHN WEAVER, chemist.

September 24, at his residence, No. 7, Somerset-place, Forest-row, Delston, in his 86th year, Mr. TIMOTHY NUTTER, formerly of Cambridge.

September 24, at Belitha-villas, Barnsbury-park, aged 55, ROBERT SMITH, Esq., Secretary to the New British Iron Company.

September 26, at Wakefield, the Rev. W. ATHERTON. This venerable minister commenced his itinerant labours in the Wesleyan connexion in the year 1797.

September 26, at Priory Cottage, Seven Sisters'-road, Upper Holloway, in the 57th year of her age, MARY ANN, the wife of Mr. J. STENNETT.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

With the exception of a slight temporary decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. following the sale of some £30,000 in Consols, the Stock market has scarcely varied its quotations since we last wrote. The result of the week's business, however, is favourable, although so little has been done; neither speculators nor the public caring to disturb the market in its present quiet state. The transfer books will open again in a few days, when an increased circulation being given to money, an animation may be imparted to the market from which it is sure to derive benefit.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	—
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	—
Annuities...	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	—
India Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	268
Bank Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	—
Excheq. Bills..	63 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.
India Bonds ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Long Annuity..	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut

The market for Foreign securities has slightly improved, notwithstanding the occurrence of one or two failures in connexion with the settlement of the account. Spanish Five per Cents., however, are very flat, in consequence of the failure of the mission to Madrid. Mexican is coming into notice again, and has attracted a few buyers at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 . All the South American Bonds have been firm, and European continue steady.

Railway Shares have rapidly risen since our last, not a day having passed without a marked improvement taking place. Some failures, which were rather expected, occurred on the settlement day, amongst others that of Mr. Richard Baker, for £7,000. The rise in the market this week has extended to all classes of Shares, scarcely one not feeling its influence. Those which have chiefly benefited by it are London and North Western, Midland, York and North Midland, South Wales, Brighton, Blackwall, (!) Great Southern and Western, Great Northern, Great Western, South Western, North Staffordshire, &c. Foreign Shares also have improved, both Boulogne and Armien, and Rouen and Havre having advanced. A table of fluctuations in the Share Market during the past month lies before us, from which we gather that the rise since the beginning of the month has been £5 in Brightons, £4 in Great Northerns, £13 in Great Westerns, £6 in North Westerns, £11 in Midlands, £4 15s. in South Easterns and South Westerns, £2 in York and Berwicks, £4 10s. in York and North Midlands, £1 in Caledonians, &c. in Eastern Counties. We believe that the favourable reaction exhibited in this statement exceeds anything of the kind that has occurred since 1847. The amount of calls for the present month is £431,893, a sum much below the average.

The only railway meeting calling for notice is that of the Caledonian, which terminated, after a stormy discussion, characterised by some gross personalities, in the adoption of the report by the large majority of 64, the numbers being 102 for, and 38 against. This is justly regarded as equivalent to a direct vote of confidence in the present management. After the election of the board, the motion for a suspension of Sunday traffic was negatived in "a most decided manner" by a show of hands.

In the Corn Market yesterday, there was a decline of 1s. to 2s. from last Monday's rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equador	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	Dutch 4 per cent ..	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	—	French 3 per cent ..	—
Long Annuities	—	Granada	18
Bank Stock	—	Mexican 5 per cent ..	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	268	Portuguese	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian	110
June	66 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds	87 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive	4

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 27.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of Sept., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,176,120	Government Debt..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,951,163
		Silver Bullion	224,958
	£30,176,120		£30,176,120

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	3,557,595	(including	
Public Deposits (including		Dead Weight Annuity)	14,433,330
Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissions of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	10,232,879	Other Securities ..	12,158,839
Other Deposits	8,968,161	Notes	11,313,980
Seven-day and other Bills	1,239,999	Gold and Silver Coin	635,578
	£38,541,627		£38,541,627

Dated the 26th day of Sept., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

ROSE, HENRY FRANCIS, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, and BARNOW, JOHN WYLIE, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, commission agents, October 5, November 19: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson, Squance, Clarke, and Morrice, Coleman-street.

PROBYN, THOMAS, High Holborn, licensed victualler, October 7, November 7: solicitor, Mr. Holmer, Bridge-street, Southwark.

WILKINS, HENRY, High-street, Kensington, draper, October 4, November 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

KEEPPING, WILLIAM, East-street, Walworth, common brewer, October 9, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bouner, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

KIDDLE, EDWARD HAMLIN, Valentine-place, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, miller, October 9, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. W. W. and R. Wren, Fenchurch-street.

BRAMELD, JOHN THOMAS, Tichborne-street, and Great Windmill-street, Westminster, china dealer, October 9, November 19: solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn-square.

LOYD, HENRY and THOMAS, Carmarthen, drapers, October 10, November 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol.

HORSFIELD, JAMES, Wheelock, near Sandbach, Cheshire, coal dealer, October 8, November 1: solicitors, Messrs. Bagshaw and Sons, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SYME, J., Pittendreich, cattle dealer, October 3, 31.

BELDON, W., Craigbank, New Cumnock, contractor, October 3, 31.

DIVIDENDS.

W. and S. Hagne and W. Shatwell, Manchester, commission agents, final div. of 6d.; on Tuesday, October 23, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—P. Little, Blackburn, Lancashire, carrier, first div. of 1s. 4d., on new proofs; on Tuesday, October 23, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—B. Royle, Manchester and Ardwick, check and gingham manufacturer, first div. of 10d.; on Tuesday, October 24, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

Tuesday, October 1.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

FREBOUSSON, WILLIAM EDWARD, Macclesfield, Cheshire, surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.

GAMSON, THOMAS, Mark-lane, corn factor, October 10, November 11: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane, London.

MAYNE, WILLIAM, Bateman's-row, Shoreditch, timber merchant, October 7, November 14: solicitor, Mr. Hooker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. LIND, sen., and D. LIND, Leith, tailors, October 7 and 28.

W. HOWISON, Edinburgh, painter, October 5 and 26.

J. H. BAXTER, Dundee, haberdasher, October 9, November 6.

G. W. T. CHARLTON, Helensburgh, chemist, October 10 and 31.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 30.

The arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats, have rather increased since Friday, and we had a fair supply of new Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, of very various quality and condition. The trade was very dull for English Wheat, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower, unless for the best dry samples. Foreign Wheat was held firmly at former rates, but met few buyers. The demand for Flour was very slack, though offered on rather lower terms. Fine malding Barley sold fully as dear, and we had more inquiry for grinding sorts. Malt dull sale, unless very fine. Good dry Beans were ready sale. Grey Peas sold 2s. to 3s. dearer, being very scarce, but white Peas were in less demand. The Oat trade was heavy, but prices of good fresh Corn not lower than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes sold readily and rather dearer. In Rape and Carrawayseeds not much doing.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 23.

Notwithstanding the heavy imports last week, the show of foreign stock here to-day was comparatively moderate. From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were considerably less than those reported on this day se'night. The weather being more favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the Beef trade ruled somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of from 2d. to in some instances 4d. per 8lbs., and a good clearance was effected. The extreme value of the very primest Scotch was 4s. per 8lbs. There was a considerable falling off in the supply of Sheep, the quality of which was by no means first-rate. All breeds commanded a ready sale, and prices advanced quite 2d. per 8lbs.—the primest old Downs selling readily at 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. With Calves, we were scantily supplied; while the Veal trade ruled firm, at 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. more money. Prime small Porkers moved off freely, at a rise of 2d. per 8lbs. Large Hogs were quite as dear as last week.

Priced stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	3 0 .. 4 2	Pork	3 2 .. 4 2

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	812	9,200	400
Monday.....	3,708	29,338	198

NEWCASTLE AND LONDON MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 30.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do	2 4 .. 3 6	Mid. ditto	3 4 .. 3 6
Prime large	3 8 .. 4 10	Prime ditto	3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small	3 0 .. 3 2	Veal	2 10 .. 3 6
Large Pork	3 0 .. 3 6	Small Pork	3 6 .. 4 2

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Since our last report the dealings in Irish Butter have been on a respectable scale, and prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer, except for the finer kinds, which were nearly stationary in demand and value. The arrivals towards the close of the week were liberal; made buyers shy, and the market quiet, but still firm. Foreign a slow sale at previous rates. Bacon: Irish and Ham-bro' in limited request at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. No change in American. Hams of best quality sold at full prices. Lard in better sale, and prices inclining upwards. The Government contract was taken on Thursday last for 5,500 tins of Navy Pork at from £4 18s. to £5 2s. for foreign, and from £5 2s. 6d. to £5 4s. for Irish.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 30.—Our market seems in a more healthy state, and the price of best weekly Dorset may be quoted 2s. per cwt. higher, and from the advanced price of Irish Butter an opportunity here and there now presents itself for us to make sale of stale parcels of English, but at bad prices. Dorset, fine weekly, 80s. to 81s. per cwt.; do., middling, 60s. to 72s.; Devon, 60s. to 75s.; Fresh, 9s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 30.—Good and coloury samples command a ready sale, at fully the quotations of this day week. In some few instances 2s. to 3s. advance has been obtained. The duty of £215,000 to £220,000 finds supporters.

Mid and East Kent	90s. to 104s.
Weald of Kent	80s. to 90s.
Sussex Pockets	65s. to 75s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed market were on quite a retail scale, and no material change occurred in quotations. Crushing Seeds were held at full terms, and Oil-cakes were also quite as dear as before. Canaryseed was easier to buy, and winter Tares were again 3d. per bushel lower.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....	sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....	£8 0s. to £9 0s.
Clow Grass (nominal).....	—s. to —s.
Trefol (per cwt.).....	14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, (per last).....	new 42s. to 43s. old 40s. to 42s.
Mustard (per ton).....	new 24 15s. to 25 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....	5s. 6d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....	36s. to 38s. fine 60s. to 62s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Spring, nominal
Curraway (per cwt.).....	new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.).....	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed, nominal.....	—s. to —s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.).....	33s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.).....	24s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.).....	Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton).....	£8 0s. to £7 10s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 30.—The imports of Wool into London last week were large, including 125 bales from Germany, 1,979 from Port Phillip, 2,033 from Algoa Bay, 676 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,109 from Sydney, 645 from Van Diemen's Land, 206 from South Australia, 331 from Bombay, 99 from Turkey, 269 from Algiers, 308 from Spain, 65 from Italy, 47 from Madagascar, and 8 from Jamaica. The market for Wool is very steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Scotch.—There continues only a moderate business doing in Laid Highland. White is still in fair request. All kinds of Crossed and Cheviots continue to be neglected, little or nothing doing in them.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 3	10 0
White Highland do.....	11 6	12 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	11 6	12 6
Do., do., washed.....	11 6	13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	12 0	13 0
Do., do., washed.....	14 0	15 0
White Cheviot do. do.....	24 0	28 0

Import for the week..... 888 bags.

Previously this year..... 7,019 bags.

Foreign.—The London public sales having closed with much business has given a better tone to our market, and our late imports have commanded full rates on landing.

Imports for the week..... 1,704 bales.

Previously this year..... 44,258 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 30.—Our St. Petersburg leister states that a steady business was doing in Tallow there, at very full prices. During the past week upwards of 4,000 casks, chiefly colonial, have come in. This importation has had a depressing effect upon this market, and the quotations have given way 6d. per cwt. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 89s. to 89s. 9d. for new, and 38s. 3d. per cwt. for old. For delivery all the year, the nearest quotation is 38s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash, rough fat 2s. 2d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 6,530	Casks. 16,139	Casks. 18,729	Casks. 38,737	Casks. 22,940
Price of Y. C. ...	46s. 6d.	47s. 0d.	47s. 9d.	36s. 9d.	39s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,309	2,619	1,820	2,290	2,293
Do. from 1st June	20,930	24,947	30,325	23,163	27,298
Arrived last week	214	3,090	7,634	6,948	4,029
Do. from 1st June	16,837	30,987	41,516	36,427	24,614
Price of Town ...	45s. 0d.	50s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ...	48s. to 75s.	48s. to 78s.	45s. to 76s.
Clover Hay ...	60s. 86s.	60s. 84s.	60s. 90s.
Straw.....	23s. 28s.	23s. 29s.	22s. 29s.

OLIA.—Linseed, per cwt., 35s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, Eng. high refined, 71s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 35s.; Oilpoll, per ton,

£49; Spanish, £41; Spermaceti £84 to £85, bagged £83; South Sea, £84 10s. to £85; Seal, pale, £81 0s. to 5—0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £83 to £84; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £88 to £90; Palm, £32.

HIDES; LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 3s. to 3½s.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 3½s. to 4s.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb. —d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse Hides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

METALS, LONDON, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH IRON. a		FOREIGN STEEL. c	
	per ton.		s. d.
	s. d.		
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 3 6	Swedish bog.	9 0 0
Nail rods.....	0 0 0	Ditto fagot.....	15 0 0
Hoops.....	0 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles.....	0 0 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts.....	per lb. 0 0 9
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport.....	4 10 0	Tough cake, per ton.....	79 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £5 0—	3 12 6	Tile.....	78 10 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0	Old copper, c, per lb. . .	0 0 8½
Pig, in Wales.....	3 0 3 10 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge.....	3 5 2 10 0	South American, in bond.....	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	3 2 0—2 2 6	ENGLISH LEAD. g.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport..	3 10 0	Pig.....	per ton. 17 0 17 10 0
Do. do. for thin-plates, boiler plates, &c. . .	4 10 0	Sheet.....	18 0 18 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow.....	2 15 0	Red lead.....	19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto.....	35 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	0 0 0	Patent shot.....	30 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire.....	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. A	
Rails.....	4 12 0 4 15 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0	16 10 0
Chairs.....	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. f	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt.	4 3 0
Swedish.....	11 7 6 11 15 0	Bar.....	4 4 0
CAND.....	18 0 0	Refined.....	4 9 0
Pel.....	15 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. A	
Gouriet.....	14 10 0	Banco.....	4 0 0
Archangel.....	13 10 0	Straits.....	0 0 3 15 0
		TIN PLATES. f	
		IC Coke, per box, 1 7 6 1	8 0
		IC Charcoal.....	1 12 6
		IX ditto.....	1 13 0
		SPELTER. m	
		Plates, warehouse,	
		per ton.....	16 0 17 0 0
		Do. to arrive.....	0 0 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton	21 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, o per lb.	0 3 0

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Sept. 30.

We have this morning had a brisk sale, at last day's prices. Tear, 17s.; Stewart's, 17s. 0d.; Heston's, 17s.; B. Heston's, 16s. 9d.; Braddy's, 16s. 9d.; Kellor, 16s. 6d.; Eden, 16s. Wylam, 15s.

Fresh arrivals, 78; left from last day, 0. Total, —.

COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has again experienced an advance on Friday's rates; the sales of West India, amounting to 420 hhds., are 6d. dearer than those of last week. At auction 670 bags of Mauritius sold at 36s. to 38s. for low to middling yellow, 32s. to 36s. 6d. for brown; 870 bags low yellow grainy Bengal were bought in at 36s. 6d.; 900 bags of China brought 40s. to 41s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—3,100 bags of Costa Rica were offered to-day, and sold at an advance of about 5s. on the prices of the 17th ult.—50s. 8d. to 65s. for foxy to bold well-made; 416 bags 75 casks of plantation Ceylon partly sold at prices rather in favour of the buyer; of 1,060 bags of Bahia, the damaged portion only sold, the sound was withdrawn at 50s. per cwt.

COCONUTS.—425 bags of Honduras were offered this morning in public sale, of which 384 were silvers, about half sold—low and ordinary at 1d. advance, and the good and fine at 2d. to 3d.; 41 bags of black, low to good, sold from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 11d.; 24 bags of Teneriffe, 8 silvers, sold at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d., and 16 bags of black at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.

SAFFLOWER.—62 bales of Bengal, ordinary to good, sold from £5 15s. to £6 7s. 6d., being a further decline of 10s. per cwt. Of the above 17 bales were of the new crop, only of middling quality; they realized from £3 15s. to £6 2s. 6d. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE WHARF.

HELVIERE ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his friends and the public that he can supply them better than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being tumbled over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small coals occasioned by ships' delivery, and lighterage.

	s. d.	s. d.
Best Sunderland Coals, well screened.....	per cash	22 0
Best Newcastle do.	do.....	22 0
Best Seacote do.	do.....	21 0

N.B.—Those Families who favour him with their orders may depend upon being supplied with the BEST COALS in the market.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"

ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,

AND

EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO.

PUREST CASH PRICE 25s. PER TON.

CAUTION!

THE ONLY CURE for RUPTURE is Dr.

BARKER'S REMEDY, of which there are numerous imitations: sufferers are therefore earnestly cautioned against a gang of youthful, impudent, self-styled doctors, some of whom have lately left the dough trough, and others the tailors' shop-board, who dishonestly counterfeit this discovery, adopt a multiplicity of names, both English and Foreign, for obvious reasons, forge testimonials, profess (under the name of a lady assumed for the purpose), amongst other wonders, to tell the character of persons from their handwriting, produce whalers, &c., in a few weeks, and by assertions the most absurd and conflicting, have recourse to the basest practices to victimize the public.

DR. BARKER continues to supply the afflicted with the above celebrated cure for RUPTURE, the efficacy of which, for both sexes and all ages, is too well known to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience; and will, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, be sent free on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen which have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps. Address—ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8. Sunday excepted.

KENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(Established 1844.)

Old Jewry, London; and Rochester.

Capital—£50,000 in £10 shares.

THE principle of this Office is to secure a sufficient capital, for which a fixed rate of interest is paid and charged as a working expense; and every three years to divide the profit among all insured. This office was the first established on this principle for Great Britain, and has been eminently successful.—The Mutual system is the only one which the public at large are concerned to support.

The "KENT MUTUAL" is founded on the experience of a local office that receives £20,000 PER ANNUM; £5,000 of which covers losses and expenses, £5,000 is added to the Reserved Fund, and the remaining £10,000, is returned to THE INSURED. One of the leading features is, that the SHAREHOLDERS ONLY are liable. THOMAS BURR, Secretary.

Agents throughout the Kingdom.—Policies transferred free of expense.—Michaelmas renewals are now due.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

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Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at death:—

23	30	35	40	45
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 18 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	3 15 7	3 6 0

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

I. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the mutual liabilities of partnership.

II. Payment of Claims guaranteed by a Capital of ONE MILLION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—I. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-participating Tables, on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 65, 60, 55, or 50, or previously in the event of Death.

2. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on Increasing or Decreasing Scales.

3. Policies on the Participating Scale immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.

4. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial Sentences.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Kent, and Risks of all descriptions, insured at moderate Rates.

LOANS from £100 to £1,000 advanced on Personal Security and the Deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the Borrower.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. ex.

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THIS COMPANY is founded on purely Mutual

principles; there is no proprietary under any form to absorb any portion of the profits, which all belong to the Members at large, by whom also the Directors are appointed.

The following statement of the number of Policies executed since the 1st of January last, will show that the Company is fully maintaining the rapid progress in public estimation witnessed in previous years.

Life.....	441	Amounting to £74,772
Investment.....	268	18,139
Total in last 9 months 809		£92,511

The business of the Company comprises:—

I. Life Assurance in all its branches. Policies are issued in every department of Life Assurance on improved and advantageous terms. These policies are available for making provisions for widows, children, and other relatives;—to give stability to partnership firms, by preventing capital from being withdrawn on the death of partners;—to meet the payment of fines upon the renewal of life leases;—to secure the discharge of debts;—to pay off mortgages;—to invest savings at interest;—to provide for fines and fees upon admission to copholds;—and to meet every contingency incident to property or lives. The Company grants Annuities, and Assurances receivable at a given age.

2. Investment Assurance: by which the payment of £100 is assured at the

THE MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF IRELAND. PRIZE OF TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. JOHN CASSELL proposes to offer the sum of Two HUNDRED GUINEAS for the best Essay on the Moral, Social, and Political Condition of Ireland. It must discuss the following topics, namely:—
1st. The Nature, Extent, and Causes of Existing Evils, Moral, Social, and Political, as evidenced in the present condition of the Irish people.
2nd. The natural advantages possessed by Ireland as to Geographical Position, Climate, and Soil; and to what extent these have been neglected or improved.
3rd. The Means by which the Industry and Wealth of Ireland may be increased, her Tranquillity secured, and her Social Position rendered equal to that of Great Britain; whether these desirable results are to be attained by a development of the energies of her own People, and how far they can be promoted by Legislative Measures.

CONDITIONS.

The Essay should be written in a concise and compendious style, and should not exceed in quantity 200 pages of Long Primer leaded, in demy octavo.
The Essay to be the property of the Donor, who, being the Proprietor of a London Newspaper, the STANDARD OF FREEDOM, and anxious to bring the facts gathered before the British Public, will, in the first instance, publish the Essay in successive Numbers of that Paper. He will afterwards, if desirable, publish it in a separate Volume.
Essays intended for competition must be sent in not later than May 1, 1851. Each Essay must have some peculiar signature or motto, and be accompanied by a sealed note, containing the real name and address. The note of the successful Competitor not to be opened until the Adjudicators have given their decision. The Manuscripts to be sent to Mr. JOHN CASSELL, 80, Fenchurch-street, London; or, under cover to that address, to Mr. J. B. GILPIN, 59, Dame-street, Dublin.
A Committee of Adjudicators is in the course of formation, comprising gentlemen of influence, character, and knowledge of the subject.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF IRELAND.

THE STANDARD OF FREEDOM, commencing from THIS DAY, September 28th, will contain, weekly, the Communications of a SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, who has proceeded to Ireland on a Mission, having for its object an Investigation of the Condition of the People—their Social Position—the State of Parties—the Working of the Encumbered Estates Act—the Peculiarities involved in the Land Question—and the Prospects which Ireland presents for the Investment of Capital. This Investigation is undertaken by the Proprietor of the STANDARD OF FREEDOM, in the hope that the Resources of Ireland may be adequately developed, and its Prosperity greatly promoted.
THE STANDARD OF FREEDOM is one of the largest-sized papers allowed by law. It has been pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best Newspapers of the day: It is a faithful Chronicle of leading Events throughout Great Britain and Europe. It is eminently a Family Paper. And it is the vigorous and determined Advocate of Freedom, political, commercial, and religious.—It is published weekly at 5d. per Number, or 5s. 5d. per Quarter in advance.

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This Almanack will be one of the cheapest and most extraordinary publications of the day. It will contain a Calendar, calculated specially for this publication—the Rising and Setting of the Sun—ditto of the Moon—Time of High Water at Dublin, &c.—Phases of the Moon—Ephemeris of the principal Planets—the Chronological Cycles—Fixed and Moveable Feasts—Law and College Terms—Fairs of Ireland, including the Fairs and Linen Markets—Savings' Banks and Tables of Interest—Towns of Ireland and their Population—Postage Bill and other Stamps—Railways, extent and fares—List of Banks, Periodicals, Lights and Light-houses—Marriages, Births, and Deaths, &c. &c.—Besides this it will form a complete work on EMIGRATION, adapted especially for Emigrants from Ireland; the price of Land in the United States and Canada—Cost of clearing and cultivating—Distances and mode of conveyance to the different States and districts—Cost of transit from stage to stage—Advice as to sailing, landing, &c. &c., so as to furnish a Hand-book to all intending Emigrants.
N.B. ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the NATIONAL ALMANACK must be sent in by the 15th of October—a circulation of 20,000 guaranteed—to Mr. J. B. GILPIN, 59, Dame-street, Dublin.

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THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK FOR 1851.

This Almanack is devoted to the elucidation and advocacy of the great principles of Religious Freedom. In addition to the information common to Almanacks, it contains a mass of Statistics of the various Religious Denominations and Societies of the Kingdom; Lists of Chapels occupied by Independents and Baptists in the Metropolis, with the Names of the Ministers, and the hours of service. Also, a Series of Original Papers upon the principal topics and events of interest in connexion with Religious Freedom. The previous impressions of this Almanack attained a popularity to which very few similar publications can lay claim.

All Advertisements for THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK should be received not later than October 12th.

THE FINANCIAL REFORM ALMANACK AND FREEHOLDERS' MANUAL FOR 1851,

Will be ready also at the same time. Price THREEPENCE.

This Almanack, besides the Calendar, and all other matter pertaining to Almanacks, will contain a variety of original articles and statistics, showing the income and expenditure of the Government, the influence of taxation on the trade and industry of the country, the progress made in the great work of Financial Reform, &c. &c. In addition, it will contain a mass of interesting, useful, and practical information on the Freehold Land Movement. The nature of the Forty-shilling Franchise; the state of the Counties, and the progress made by every Society in the kingdom, up to the date of publication, will be shown. It will be compiled from documents accessible exclusively to the Editor, and will form the only complete guide to Freehold Land Societies which has ever been published. THE FINANCIAL REFORM ALMANACK for 1850 reached a sale of 35,000. The circulation for 1851 is expected greatly to exceed that number.
Advertisements for this Almanack cannot be received later than October 12th.

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This Almanack will be one of the most comprehensive and complete ever published in connexion with the subject of Emigration. It will abound with practical hints for Emigrants of every degree. Every possible care has been taken to ensure its entire accuracy.

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Besides the usual Calendar and Almanack matter, this will contain valuable information as to the principle and practice of Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Liquors, the progress of the Temperance Movement, and other articles interesting to Teetotalers.

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Printed on Thirty-six pages, crown 8vo, price ONE PENNY.

This Almanack contains a mass of matter of deep interest to the People of England: List of Fairs, choice Family Receipts, useful Statistics, &c. &c. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.
N.B.—An Edition will be published expressly for Scotland, which can be ordered of Menzies, Edinburgh; Robinson, do.; Gallie, Glasgow; Love, do.; &c.

THE MOST REMARKABLE PUBLICATION OF THE DAY.

THE WORKING MAN'S FRIEND AND FAMILY INSTRUCTOR is published Weekly, and contains Thirty-two pages, crown octavo, price One Penny.

VOLUMES I., II., and III., price 1s. 6d. each, containing each THIRTEEN WEEKLY NUMBERS, neatly bound in cloth, are NOW READY. This work abounds in valuable and interesting information, and is admirably adapted, as a gift or prize-book, for families or educational institutions.

MONTHLY PARTS are regularly published, price Sixpence, containing Four Weekly Numbers, besides the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER for the Month, which is uniform in size and price with the Weekly Numbers, and is devoted entirely to communications from Working Men. As an encouragement to literary exertion on the part of the working classes, valuable books are awarded to those whose compositions are considered worthy of insertion. Seven numbers have now been published, and have elicited the highest encomiums from all quarters, including several Members of Parliament.

THE OPERATIVE CLASSES:

THEIR TRIALS, SUFFERINGS, AND VIRTUES.

A new and highly interesting feature has recently been introduced into THE WORKING MAN'S FRIEND AND FAMILY INSTRUCTOR. JOHN CASSELL offers ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, in Premiums of TEN POUNDS each, for TEN pithy SKETCHES, TALES, or NARRATIVES, illustrative of the Trials, Sufferings, and Patient Endurance of the Industrial Classes, in connexion with various systems.

The First of the Series, "ON THE CONDITION OF THE OMNIBUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS OF THE METROPOLIS," written by Miss Meteyard (better known to the literary world as "Silverpen") was published in Numbers 32 and 33 of THE WORKING MAN'S FRIEND, issued August 3rd and 10th.

The Second, containing a Narrative exhibiting the privations and sufferings consequent upon the "SWEATING SYSTEM," in connexion with the Tailoring Trade, with practical remedial suggestions, appeared in Numbers 37, 38, and 39, for the weeks ending September 14, 21, and 28.

The Third, on the FACTORY SYSTEM, will appear October 5th. The remainder of the Series—Journymen Bakers—Colliers and Miners—The Stockingers of Leicester and Notts—Needlewomen—Sale Furniture and Cabinet Making—Spitalfields Weavers—Agricultural Labourers—Drapers' Assistants, &c., will follow in due course.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Just Published, price 1s. 6d., in a Stiff Wrapper, or bound in cloth, 2s.,

THE WORKING-CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN; their Present Condition, and the Means of their Improvement and Elevation.

PRIZE ESSAY.

To which is added an Appendix. By the Rev. SAMUEL G. GREEN, A.B., of Taunton.

A Prize of Fifty Pounds was offered by Mr. JOHN CASSELL for the best essay upon the above subject, the adjudicators being the Rev. T. SPENCER, A.M.; EDWARD MIALI, Esq.; and EDWARD SWAIN, Esq.; and was unanimously awarded to the above gentleman, his Essay being selected from almost fifty others.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—Price Sixpence.—**THE HISTORY OF PAPER-MAKING, TYPES, PRINTING, &c.**
London: JOHN CASSELL, 335, Strand; and all Booksellers.

THE FREEHOLDER for OCTOBER contains, in addition to a large amount of important information in connexion with the Freehold Land Movement, ENGRAVED PLANS of the FREEHOLD ESTATE AT KINGSTON, and the FREEHOLD ESTATE AT NEW MALDEN, both in the Eastern Division of Surrey, and purchased for distribution among the members of the National Freehold Land Society. Stamped, 4d.; Unstamped, 3d.

THE FREEHOLDER can be obtained through any Bookseller in Town or Country. Office, 335, Strand, London.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Recipes, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Soury, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s. patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first

applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845."

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops." "Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly sores. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Saundersbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with sores, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scoury if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 9s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

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"To know thyself is the most important of all knowledge!" MERTON.

MISS EMILY DEAN continues, with immense success, to delineate the character of individuals from a graphological examination of their handwriting. All persons wishing to "know themselves," or their friends, by means of this extraordinary and interesting science, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, of the writer, to Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London (enclosing thirteen postage-stamps), and they will receive a written description of their mental and moral qualities, virtues, and failings, &c., and many things hitherto unsuspected, calculated to guide them through life.

The many thousands who have thankfully acknowledged the value of advice given, and the accuracy of Miss Dean's delineation of character, establish the truth and value of the science beyond a doubt.

Just Published, Fifth Edition,

FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE TO LOVERS and HUSBANDS, SWEETHEARTS and WIVES. By EMILY DEAN. Price 1s., or sent Post-free on receipt of Twelve Postage-stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

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"Pray send me three copies of your delightful book. You must have a great sale for it!"—Mr. Unam, Bookseller, York.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL and LUXURANT HAIR, WHISKERS! &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling out, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage-stamps, by MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-in-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness well known to be so injurious to it.

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Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured, by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage Stamps.

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MOTTE'S nutritive health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages, price 4s., by the Patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by Chemists.

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RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

THE ONLY CURE for RUPTURE is Dr.

DE ROOS' REMEDY, of which there are numerous imitations; sufferers are therefore earnestly cautioned against a gang of youthful, impudent, self-styled doctors, some of whom have lately left the dough trough, and others the tailors' shop-board, who dishonestly counterfeit this discovery, adopt a multiplicity of names, both English and foreign, for obvious reasons, forge testimonials, profess (under the name of a lady assumed for the purpose), amongst other wonders, to tell the character of persons from their handwriting, produce whiskers, &c., in a few weeks, and by assertions the most absurd and conflicting, have recourse to the basest practices to victimize the public.

DR. DE ROOS continues to supply the afflicted with the above celebrated cure for RUPTURE, the efficacy of which, for both sexes and all ages, is too well known to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience; and will, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, be sent free on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office order payable at the Holborn office.

A great number of trusses may be seen which have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps.

Address, WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At home from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8. Sunday excepted.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

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Which gives Relief on the First Application.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND (CORN PLASTER)

is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly 1,000 private letters from the Gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

CAUTION.—Observe! Unprincipled Medicine Vendors supply spurious articles for these; but be sure to have none but Paul's Every Man's Friend, prepared by John Fox. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp.

Prepared only by John Fox, in Boxes, at 1s. 1d. each; or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

A 2s. 9d. Box cures the most obdurate Corns.

ASK FOR PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE PILES.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT,

For the Cure of FISTULE and PILES, surpasses every other known remedy in existence, giving the sufferer instant relief on the first application, and seldom fails performing a perfect cure. So great is the repute this Ointment has acquired as an outward application for the Piles, that it is now used by the more enlightened and unprejudiced part of the Medical Profession. Sufferers from the Piles will not regret giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered Pots at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use.

Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment."

The public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe, that none can be genuine unless the name of C. KING is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the Proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

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KNOW THYSELF!

THE ONLY IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE!

MANY years' successful practice has established the system of Delineating Character from a Graphological Examination of the Handwriting, practised by Mr. MERVARD. In all cases he points out, with unflinching accuracy, talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, and all other personal characteristics. To those entering upon business, his assistance will be duly appreciated, as he can distinctly trace all the business qualifications of both sexes, thus advising them in what pursuits to exercise their talents. Persons desirous of a more perfect knowledge of themselves or friends, must send any specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing thirteen postage stamps, with a directed envelope (to prevent mistakes), to Mr. MERVARD, Ivy Cottage, Hornsey, Middlesex, and they will receive an extraordinary, unique description of what the writer really is in mind, heart, &c. Testimonials of Mr. M.'s extraordinary powers are daily being received.

From Lady G.:—"Your success in my case is perfect."

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THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

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The immense variety of TEAS now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantages, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

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	s. d.		s. d.
Common Tea	2 8	Common Green	3 0
(The duty on all being 2s. 2d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)		Young Hyson	3 4
Sound Congou Tea	3 0	(This will mix with the 3s. Black.)	
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)		Fine Young Hyson	3 8
Strong Congou Tea	3 4	(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black)	
(A Tea very much approved of.)		Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Souchong Tea	8	Fine Hyson	4 0
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)		Gunpowder Tea	4 4
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0	The Finest Young Hyson	5 0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)		(This is fit for any use.)	
Finest Pekoe Souchong	4 4	Fine Shot Gunpowder	6 0
(This is a high-class Tea.)		The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7 0
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Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1 4
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Finest Mocha Coffee	1 8

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Having briefly alluded to the principle on which we conduct our business, we respectfully solicit the attention of Hotel-keepers, Schools, and all large Establishments, who will derive considerable advantages from these arrangements.

NOTE.—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favours, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

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